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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Report on the tenth session (8-17 May and 6 and 7 September 2001)

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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Part One

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session

(Vienna, 8 to 17 May 2001)

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly

1. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly:

Draft resolution I

Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders*

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in its resolution 53/110 of 9 December 1998, it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, including the issue of regional preparatory meetings for the congresses,

Taking note with appreciation of the results of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000,[1]

Bearing in mind that the congresses are a consultative body of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in accordance with paragraph 29 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the Programme, annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the congresses to the promotion and strengthening of international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recognizing also that the congresses have been a forum for promoting the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice between States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Recognizing further the role played by the congresses in preparing suggestions, for consideration by the Commission, on possible subjects for its programme of work,

Aware of the need to review the functioning and method of work of the congresses in order to improve their effectiveness,

Noting with appreciation the offers made by the Governments of Mexico and Thailand to host the next congress,

1. *Decides* to continue holding the United Nations congresses in accordance with paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme,[2] following a dynamic, interactive and cost-effective method of work and a focused programme of work, and to call them the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

2. *Also decides* that, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, shall be held in accordance with the following guidelines:

(a) Each congress shall discuss specific topics, including, where appropriate, a main topic, all to be determined by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(b) Each congress shall include one session of pre-congress consultations;

(c) Each congress shall include a high-level segment in which States will be represented at the

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* For the discussion, see part one, chapter IV.

[1] See *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10-17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8).

[2] Resolution 46/152, annex.

highest possible level and will be given an opportunity to make statements on the topics of the congress;

(d) As part of the high-level segment, the heads of delegations or their representatives shall participate in a number of thematic interactive round tables, in order to further the discussion on the topics of the congress through open dialogue;

(e) Panels of experts, to be selected by the Commission with due regard for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, shall hold workshops dealing with the topics of the congress, maintaining an open dialogue with the participants and avoiding the reading of statements;

(f) Institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network shall be invited to assist in the preparations for the workshops;

(g) The Secretary-General shall facilitate, within existing resources, the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental organizations and professional organizations at each congress;

(h) Each congress shall adopt a single declaration containing recommendations derived from the deliberations of the high-level segment, the round tables and the workshops, to be submitted to the Commission for its consideration;

(i) Any action suggested to the Commission regarding its programme of work, contained in the declaration of the congress, shall be undertaken through individual resolutions of the Commission;

(j) The Commission, as the preparatory body for the congress, shall request the Secretary-General to prepare only those background documents which are absolutely necessary for implementing the programme of work of the congress;

(k) Each congress shall be preceded by regional preparatory meetings, when necessary, and the costs of the regional preparatory meetings for each congress shall be streamlined by holding them in conjunction with other regional meetings, shortening their duration and limiting the preparation of background documents;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue to act as the preparatory body for the congresses and to follow the guidelines contained in paragraph 2 above in organizing future congresses;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue providing the staff required to serve as secretariat for the congresses and the regional preparatory meetings for the congresses;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat with the necessary resources, within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, for the preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to ensure that adequate resources are provided in the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 to support the holding of the Eleventh Congress;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to formulate, at its eleventh session, recommendations regarding the Eleventh Congress, including recommendations on the main topic, the organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts and the venue and duration of the Eleventh Congress, and to submit those recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;

7. *Also requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to formulate, at its eleventh session, appropriate recommendations to enable the Economic and Social Council to introduce the necessary amendments to the rules of procedure for the congresses to reflect the guidelines contained in paragraph 2 above;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session.

Draft resolution II

Action against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the adopted protocols thereto*

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the impact of transnational organized crime on the political, social and economic stability and development of societies,

Bearing in mind that the fight against transnational organized crime is a common and shared responsibility of the international community, necessitating cooperation at the bilateral and multilateral levels,

Reaffirming its support of and commitment to the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular, the objectives set forth in the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[3]

Recalling its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, in which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto and urged all States and regional economic organizations to sign and ratify those international legal instruments,

Noting with appreciation the initiative of those States which have pledged financial contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to enable developing countries and countries with economies in transition to initiate measures to implement the Convention and the protocols thereto,

1. *Welcomes* the signing of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the offers of a number of Governments to host regional conferences at the ministerial level and for the financial contributions of a number of States for the purpose of holding pre-ratification seminars on facilitating the entry into force of the Convention and the adopted protocols thereto and their future implementation;

3. *Encourages* Member States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for the provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the technical assistance that they might require for implementation of the Convention and the protocols thereto, including for the preparatory measures needed for that implementation, taking into account article 30 of the Convention;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the protocols thereto, inter alia, through the provision of assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for building capacity in the areas covered by the Convention and the adopted protocols thereto;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session.

B. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention**

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1996/16 of 23 July 1996, in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue to promote the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

* For the discussion, see part one, chapter III.

[3] Resolution 55/59, annex.

** For the discussion, see part one, chapter VI.

Recalling the "Elements of responsible crime prevention: standards and norms", annexed to its resolution 1997/33 of 21 July 1997, in particular those elements on community involvement in crime prevention contained in paragraphs 14 to 23,

Recalling also the revised draft elements of responsible crime prevention prepared by the Expert Group Meeting on Elements of Responsible Crime Prevention: Addressing Traditional and Emerging Crime Problems, held in Buenos Aires from 8 to 10 September 1999,

Noting that the revised draft elements of responsible crime prevention were annexed to the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments,[4] submitted to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000,

Acknowledging the need to update and finalize the draft elements of responsible crime prevention,

Noting the international colloquium of crime prevention experts held in Montreal, Canada, from 3 to 6 October 1999, in preparation for the Tenth Congress by the Governments of Canada, France and the Netherlands, in collaboration with the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime,

Noting with appreciation the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention, organized during the Tenth Congress by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime,[5]

Aware of the scope for significant reductions in crime and victimization through research-based approaches and of the contribution that effective crime prevention can make in terms of the safety and security of individuals and communities and their property,

Desirous that the commitments made in the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth Congress,[6] in relation to crime prevention, especially those made in paragraphs 11, 13, 20, 21, 24 and 25 of the Vienna Declaration, be implemented nationally and internationally,

Convinced of the need to advance a collaborative agenda for action with respect to those commitments made in the Vienna Declaration,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, a meeting of experts selected on the basis of equitable geographical representation for the purposes of further revising the draft elements of responsible crime prevention,[7] with a view to arriving at a version of the draft elements on which the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session will be able to reach consensus, and of proposing priority areas for international action, including the identification of technical assistance issues, to promote effective community-based crime prevention;

2. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Canada to host the meeting of the expert group;

3. *Requests* the expert group, within the context of its meeting, to consider the results of the work of the recent United Nations meetings on this subject;[8]

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the results of the meeting of the expert group,

[4] A/CONF.187/7.

[5] *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10-17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8), chap. VI, sect. C.

[6] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1.

[7] A/CONF.187/7, annex.

[8] Most of this work is included in the following documents: Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century; the results of the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention and of discussions under agenda item 5, "Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments", at the Tenth Congress; the report from the international colloquium of crime prevention experts held by the Governments of Canada, France and the Netherlands, in collaboration with the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, from 3 to 6 October 1999, in Montreal, Canada; the most recent text of the draft elements contained in the working paper on effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments (A/CONF.187/7, annex); Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/33, on elements of responsible crime prevention; and the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention adopted by the Council in its resolution 1995/9.

including its revised version of the draft elements of responsible crime prevention and the priority areas for international action to promote effective community-based crime prevention, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session for its consideration and action.

Draft resolution II

Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna*

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware that the conservation of wild flora and fauna and of genetic resources is essential for the maintenance of biological diversity and sustainable development, these being of fundamental importance, in particular, for local and indigenous communities with traditional lifestyles based on biological resources, and that concerns have been expressed with respect to illicit access to genetic resources,

Taking note of the principles on which are founded the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[9] an agreement regulating international trade in endangered species and establishing recommendations for combating illicit trafficking therein, and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[10]

Deeply concerned about the existence of groups, in particular those operating transnationally, dedicated to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna, that are increasingly employing sophisticated technologies,

Recognizing the links between transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna, as well as the need to prevent, combat and eradicate this form of illicit traffic,

Aware of the adverse environmental, economic, social and scientific repercussions of transnational organized criminal activities devoted to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna,

Recognizing that international cooperation, especially mutual assistance against illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna, is essential,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, in which it is stated that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[11] constitutes an effective tool and the necessary legal framework for international cooperation in combating such criminal activities as illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna, in furtherance of the principles of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,

1. *Urges* Member States to adopt, in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[9] the legislative or other measures necessary for establishing illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna as a criminal offence in their domestic legislation;

2. *Encourages* Member States to explore possible means of promoting law enforcement cooperation and information exchange aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources or drawing upon extrabudgetary contributions, in coordination with other competent entities of the United Nations system, a report analysing domestic, bilateral, regional and multilateral legal provisions and other relevant documents, resolutions and recommendations dealing with the prevention, combating and eradication of illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna by organized criminal groups and to present its report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources or drawing upon extrabudgetary contributions, in coordination with other competent entities of the United Nations system, a report analysing the domestic, bilateral, regional and multilateral legal provisions and other relevant documents, resolutions and recommendations dealing

* For the discussion, see part one, chapter III.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

[10] See United Nations Environment Programme, *Convention on Biological Diversity* (Environmental Law and Institution Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

[11] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

with illicit access to genetic resources and also the extent to which organized criminal groups are involved therein and to present its report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session.

Draft resolution III

Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin, derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering of funds, and in returning such funds*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 51/191 of 16 December 1996 on the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions, 53/176 of 15 December 1998 on action against corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions, 54/205 of 22 December 1999 on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds, 55/25 of 15 November 2000 on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 55/61 of 4 December 2000 on an effective international legal instrument against corruption and 55/188 of 20 December 2000 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin,

Concerned about the seriousness of problems posed by corruption, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and morality and jeopardize social, economic and political development,

Concerned also that funds of illicit origin derived from acts of corruption include public funds, whose diversion may seriously threaten economic and political progress, in particular in developing countries,

Alarmed at the fact that such funds are often being transferred from their countries of origin to international banking centres and financial havens,

Recognizing that the authorities of those countries wishing to recover funds of illicit origin, including funds obtained through acts of corruption and financial fraud, have a legitimate wish to obtain information on the whereabouts of those funds and that confidentiality, the right to privacy and bank secrecy cannot guarantee impunity,

Recognizing also the importance of strengthening international cooperation in combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin and in returning such funds,

Viewing with deep concern the increasing link between money-laundering and corruption, making it essential to promote national and international efforts in areas such as prevention, combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds,

1. *Requests* the intergovernmental open-ended expert group referred to in General Assembly resolution 55/61 to consider, within the context of its mandates, the following issues, inter alia, as possible items of work to be included in the draft terms of reference for the negotiation of a future legal instrument against corruption:

(a) Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin, including the laundering of funds derived from acts of corruption, and promoting ways and means of enabling the return of such funds;

(b) Developing the measures necessary to ensure that those working in banking systems and other financial institutions contribute to the prevention of the transfer of funds of illicit origin derived from acts of corruption, for example, by recording transactions in a transparent manner, and to facilitate the return of those funds;

(c) Defining funds derived from acts of corruption as proceeds of crime and establishing that an act of corruption may be a predicate offence in relation to money-laundering;

(d) Establishing criteria for the determination of countries to which funds, referred to above, should be returned and the appropriate procedures for such return;

2. *Requests* the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat to support Governments that request technical assistance in combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin and in returning such funds, including by providing the names of experts to assist such Governments;

* For the discussion, see part one, chapter III.

3. *Urges* Governments, through voluntary contributions, and invites multilateral financial institutions and regional development banks, as appropriate, to support the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention in its efforts to assist Governments that request technical cooperation in combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin and in returning such funds, including by providing the names of the experts available to assist the Office;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, further to his analytical report on progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 55/188, to prepare, within existing resources or drawing upon extrabudgetary contributions, for the ad hoc committee referred to in General Assembly resolution 55/61, a global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin, especially funds derived from acts of corruption, and its impact on economic, social and political progress, in particular in developing countries, and to include in his study innovative ideas regarding appropriate ways and means of enabling the States concerned to obtain access to information on the whereabouts of funds belonging to them and to recover such funds.

C. Draft decision for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

3. The Commission also recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Commission*

The Economic and Social Council,

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session;

(b) Approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session set out below.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Election of officers.

(Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Commission decision 1/101)

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/1 and decision 1997/232 and rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council)

3. Thematic discussion: "Reform of the criminal justice system".

Sub-themes to be identified by inter-sessional meetings

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/51)

4. Reform of the criminal justice system: achieving effectiveness and equity.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on juvenile justice reform

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1997/30 and 1998/28)

Report of the Secretary-General on penal reform

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1998/23 and 1999/27)

Report of the Secretary-General on restorative justice

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/26 and 2000/14)

Report of the Secretary-General on effective community-based crime prevention

* For the discussion, see part one, chapter VIII.

(Legislative authority: draft resolution entitled "Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention" (E/CN.15/2001/L.2/Rev.2))

5. United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 51/50 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/34)

Report of the Secretary-General on corruption

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 51/59 and 51/191 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/21)

6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and their use for criminal purposes

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 54/127 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/17)

Report of the Secretary-General on effective measures to prevent and control computer-related crime

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/23)

Report of the Secretary-General on the illicit trafficking in species of wild flora and fauna and illicit access to genetic resources

(Legislative authority: draft resolution entitled "Illicit trafficking in species of wild flora and fauna" (E/CN.15/2001/L.3/Rev.2))

Report of the Secretary-General on the pre-ratification activities of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

(Legislative authority: draft resolution entitled "Action against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the adopted protocols thereto" (E/CN.15/2001/L.9/Rev.3))

7. Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (containing information on progress made on, inter alia, technical cooperation, global programmes, resource mobilization and cooperation with United Nations entities and other bodies)

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 55/64 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1999/23)

8. Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the theme, format and venue of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

(Legislative authority: draft resolution entitled "Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders" (E/CN.15/2001/L.6/Rev.2))

9. Strategic management and programme questions.

(Legislative authority: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 7/1)

10. Provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Commission.

(Legislative authority: rule 9 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Council decision 1997/232)

11. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its eleventh session.

Chapter II

Thematic discussion: progress made in global action against corruption

A. Structure of the debate

4. At its 1st to 3rd meetings, on 8 and 9 May 2001, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered item 3 of its agenda and conducted a discussion on the progress made in global action against corruption, which, in its resolution 9/1, it had decided should be the theme for its tenth session.

5. The thematic discussion was conducted taking into account consultations during the inter-sessional meetings of the Commission held on 16 February and 30 April 2001. The discussion drew on the experiences of those Member States which had joined or were about to join the global programme against corruption as pilot countries. The purpose of the discussion was to facilitate a spontaneous, interactive dialogue among Member States on the issue of corruption. As part of the discussion, the Commission considered two sub-themes: (a) government initiatives to combat corruption; and (b) asset recovery.

6. The discussion was led by the following panellists: Ibolya Dávid (Hungary), Rhousdy Soeriaatmadja (Indonesia), Nicoleta Iliescu (Romania), Héctor Charry Samper (Colombia) and Khaya Ngema (South Africa).

7. At its 2nd and 3rd meetings, on 8 and 9 May, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of France, Egypt, Spain, Peru, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Zimbabwe, the Russian Federation, Mexico, Pakistan, Bolivia, Nigeria, Colombia, Portugal, Canada, Belarus, Morocco, the Netherlands, Brazil, the United States of America, South Africa and the Philippines. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Chile, Cuba, China, Slovakia, the Congo, Namibia, the Republic of Korea, Hungary, Germany, Liechtenstein, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Guatemala and Turkey. Statements were also made by the observers for the Council of Europe and the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

B. Deliberations

1. Effective action against corruption

8. It was noted that corruption was a multi-dimensional, dynamic and transnational problem. Consequently, efforts to control it effectively must have the same attributes. Combating corruption required an evidence-based, comprehensive, integrated, non-partisan and long-term approach at the national and international levels.

9. A number of speakers expressed the view that a comprehensive approach would include efforts to strengthen institutional and legal frameworks, effective law enforcement and measures designed to limit opportunities for corruption, to prevent transfers of illicitly acquired funds and to repatriate such funds. Such a comprehensive approach would also entail measures aimed at awareness-raising and public education, as well as continuous monitoring of the progress made and evaluation of the results achieved. It became evident during the discussion that many national anti-corruption strategies had been inspired by the need to adopt such a comprehensive approach.

10. A number of speakers expressed a preference for the use of an evidence-based approach to gauge the extent of corruption. Many Member States had begun following such an approach by conducting comprehensive assessments of the levels, causes, locations, types, costs and effects of corruption. Some of those States had done so within the framework of the global programme against corruption of the Centre for International Crime Prevention or programmes of other international agencies; others had done so independently. Through the identification of objective measurement tools providing a clear idea of the situation, it would be possible to demystify the problem, avoid stigmatization and provide the basis for the formulation of anti-corruption policies and action plans, as well as the establishment of benchmarks against which progress against corruption could be monitored.

11. In addition, one recurring theme in the discussion was the need for an integrated approach at the national and international levels. A broad-based coalition of stakeholders from civil society and the public and private sectors was needed to formulate a coordinated national integrity strategy and to ensure its implementation.

12. With respect to civil society, one frequently expressed view was that it was important to change the cultural acceptance of corruption and to develop integrity and civic morality; that implied that citizens had a responsibility to provide information on incidents involving corruption. It was emphasized that, to do that, the public needed to have access to information and must be protected by appropriate legislation, such as "whistle-blower" laws. Most importantly, the public must have confidence and trust in the institution of government. Speakers also emphasized the importance of enhancing the capacity and competence of civic organizations and of empowering the victims of corruption.

13. Public sector reforms to increase accountability, efficiency and transparency were widely viewed as being essential. Such reforms included the elimination of cumbersome regulations that provided opportunities for corruption. They also included system-wide reorganization allowing for transparent decision-making processes in all government operations. Speakers identified transparency in party financing, the legitimate promotion of special interests (such as lobbying) and disclosure of the assets and income of decision makers as important components of prevention and control strategies and policies.

14. Concerns were raised over problems encountered by anti-corruption agencies and institutions in the criminal justice system with regard to creating and maintaining integrity, independence and accountability.

15. The need for private sector measures was discussed. Codes of ethics for private enterprises and the commitment of companies doing business with the Government not to engage in corrupt acts were deemed to be essential.

16. Many speakers referred to the importance of having national laws on both the sanctioning of corrupt practices and the confiscation of proceeds, including provisions relating to the burden of proof. There was also broad agreement among speakers regarding the urgent need for an international legal instrument allowing for more effective and timely international cooperation in that area. In formulating the international legal instrument, due consideration should be given to the divergence of national legal systems and regional characteristics. Some speakers noted that those and other issues related to the return of funds of illicit origin were the subject of constitutional and other provisions of their domestic legislation and that those issues would need to be addressed by the intergovernmental open-ended expert group to prepare draft terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption and the ad hoc committee for the negotiation of such an instrument.

2. Asset recovery

17. At the 3rd meeting, on 9 May, the representative of Nigeria opened the discussion on asset recovery. The Commission heard statements by the representatives of Colombia, Canada, Brazil, Egypt, Peru, the United States and the Sudan. Statements were also made by the observers for the Congo, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom and Chile.

18. It was noted that the inter-sessional meeting of the Commission held in Vienna on 30 April 2001, recalling General Assembly resolution 55/188 of 20 December 2000 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin, had decided that a sub-theme should be asset recovery.

19. In its resolution 55/188, the General Assembly had invited the intergovernmental open-ended expert group for preparing draft terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption to examine the question of illegally transferred funds and the repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin. The Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical report on the progress made in the implementation of resolution 55/188 and concrete recommendations with regard to the repatriation of illegally transferred funds to the countries of origin. It was noted that, pursuant to that resolution, the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in collaboration with the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, had convened a small group of experts to discuss the matter in Vienna from 26 to 28 March 2001. The report of that meeting was being finalized.

20. The difficulties some Member States were facing in tracing and returning illicitly acquired funds illustrated the need for stronger partnerships between the countries wishing to recover funds of illicit origin and the countries in which the funds were located. Many speakers stressed that the matter was very complex, involving a number of substantive,

conceptual, political and legal issues. It was noted that there were a number of problems that countries, especially developing countries, had great difficulties in addressing alone. Cases of transfer of funds of illicit origin were difficult to build, manage and successfully prosecute. They frequently involved a series of transactions made using sophisticated means and, as a consequence, the collection, analysis, preservation and presentation of evidence was a challenge that often had a bearing on the credibility and success of the cases. The success of efforts to return funds of illicit origin might hinge on the formulation of requests for mutual legal assistance or for assistance in freezing, restraining and confiscating assets in accordance with the requirements of relevant arrangements or agreements or in compliance with legislation in a number of requested States. The process of formulating and responding to such requests was a lengthy one under the best of circumstances and any deviation from statutory or evidentiary requirements might not only lengthen the process, but also impede the ability of States to render assistance when requested to do so. In most developing countries, there was a dearth of specialized expertise, which was often exacerbated by the state of institutions in the country in question, which might be emerging from a particularly trying period of its history. Conducting a successful effort was virtually impossible without that specialized expertise and obtaining specialized professional assistance—in most cases, an expensive proposition—was often not an option for smaller and poorer countries. Differences in legal systems had hindered efforts to freeze and return funds of illicit origin, and measures were needed to foster mutual understanding of legal systems.

21. It became evident during the discussion that strengthened international cooperation in this area deserved urgent attention. It was noted that the General Assembly, in its resolution 55/188, while recognizing the importance of national measures, had called for increased international cooperation, through the United Nations system, in regard to devising ways and means of preventing and addressing illegal transfers, as well as repatriating illegally transferred funds to the countries of origin. The issue could be addressed most effectively by an international legal instrument that would provide a common basis for sharing information, conducting investigations, tracing assets, overcoming bank secrecy, confiscating and returning funds and extraditing offenders.

22. Speakers representing States with active financial centres confirmed that their national laws provided for the return of proceeds derived from corruption.

23. Speakers expressed strong support for international measures aimed at enforcing "due diligence" regulations in the banking industry to prevent high-level public officials from hiding stolen assets in foreign banks.

24. A number of speakers voiced the concerns felt by many about the risks associated with the return of funds of illicit origin in a domestic environment where corruption might still be perceived to be systemic. In such cases, there were concerns about the recurrence of the problem, fuelled by the availability of the returned funds. Some speakers recommended that, in order to address that problem, a system involving the appointment of independent custodians of returned funds should be considered. Another proposal called for a portion of recovered assets to be designated to fund integrity-building at the national level.

Chapter III

International cooperation in combating transnational crime

A. Structure of the debate

25. At its 4th to 6th meetings, on 9 and 10 May 2001, the Commission considered item 4 of its agenda. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2001/2 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on existing international legal instruments, recommendations and other documents addressing corruption (E/CN.15/2001/3 and Corr.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the conclusions of the study on effective measures to prevent and control high-technology and computer-related crime (E/CN.15/2001/4).

26. At its 4th meeting, on 9 May, following an introductory statement by the Director of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Egypt (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Peru (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Peru, Colombia, Mexico, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, South Africa, the Philippines, Belarus and Egypt. Statements were also made by the observers for Namibia (on behalf of the Southern African Development Community), Sweden (on behalf of the European Union, with which the following States also associated themselves: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey), China, Guatemala and Turkey.

27. At its 5th meeting, on 10 May, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Bulgaria, Poland, Japan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States, Argentina, Canada, the Sudan, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Algeria, Thailand, Mexico and India. Statements were also made by the observers for Sweden (on behalf of the European Union, with which the following States also associated themselves: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey), the Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Austria, Ukraine, Norway, Australia, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and Kuwait.

28. At its 6th meeting, on 10 May, the Commission heard statements by the observers for the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, the Council of Europe and the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council.

B. Deliberations

29. Many speakers noted that transnational organized crime was a widespread phenomenon, undermining and destabilizing political, economic and social systems. That threat to society could not be fought solely at the national level, but needed to be addressed by joint efforts. Several speakers also highlighted the importance of bilateral, regional and global cooperation in that area.

30. Participants expressed their appreciation of and full support for the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols. The speedy ratification and implementation of the Convention and the protocols were essential, as they could be used as effective tools in combating transnational organized crime. Many speakers called upon States that had not yet signed those legal instruments to do so as soon as possible. States that had signed them were urged to undertake the necessary steps for their ratification and implementation.

31. Some speakers called upon donor countries to provide financial assistance, especially by making contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, in order to support the efforts of developing countries in ratifying and implementing the Convention and its protocols, as well as to provide technical assistance to those countries.

32. Many speakers expressed satisfaction with the conclusion of the negotiation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime at its twelfth session, held in Vienna from 26 February to 2 March 2001.

33. Appreciation was also expressed for the progress that had been made by the expert group on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives and their use for criminal purposes, in particular the result of its first meeting, held in Vienna from 12 to 16 March 2001. Concern was expressed about the fact that only 8 of the 17 selected experts had participated in the expert group and that the lack of resources for interpretation had limited the participation of experts from member States of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States.

34. Expressing concern about the lack of resources available for the expert group, several speakers called upon Governments to make additional voluntary contributions to enable the expert group to continue to prepare the study requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/127 of 17 December 1999. The representative of Mexico expressed the offer by his Government to act as host to the second meeting of the expert group between September and November 2001. To facilitate the work of the expert group at that meeting, the Government of Mexico would provide

conference services, including simultaneous interpretation in English, French and Spanish.

35. Finally, one speaker stated that the idea of negotiating an international legal instrument on the control of explosives, similar to a protocol to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, might require further careful consideration.

36. Several speakers acknowledged the gravity of high-technology and computer-related crime and emphasized the importance of taking action against such crime at the international level, including in the framework of the United Nations. It was noted that the fight against high-technology and computer-related crime required numerous sophisticated investigative measures and that following a common approach to fighting such crime was of vital importance. One speaker stated that his Government would provide a voluntary contribution for organizing an international seminar on computer-related crime.

37. Most speakers supported the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General on effective measures to prevent and control high-technology and computer-related crime (E/CN.15/2001/4). In particular, most speakers supported the recommendation that the Centre for International Crime Prevention conduct a more detailed study of the problem, for submission to the Commission at its eleventh session (E/CN.15/2001/4, para. 45). With regard to the recommendation that an open-ended intergovernmental group of experts be established to examine the problem, several speakers expressed the view that the above-mentioned study should precede the establishment of such a group. Several speakers expressed the view that, on the basis of the detailed study, the establishment of a global programme against high-technology and computer-related crime could be considered by the Commission at its eleventh session.

38. Several speakers acknowledged that it was premature to negotiate an international legal instrument dealing with high-technology and computer-related crime.

39. Deep concern was expressed for the effects of corruption on democracy, and on the stability and security of society, as well as on social, economic and political development. Several speakers drew attention to the fact that no country was immune from corruption and that corruption was increasingly becoming a transnational phenomenon, requiring effective international cooperation.

40. Appreciation was expressed for the report of the Secretary-General on existing international legal instruments, recommendations and other documents addressing corruption (E/CN.15/2001/3 and Corr.1).

41. Speakers expressed their full support for General Assembly resolution 55/61 of 4 December 2000, in which the Assembly had decided to establish an ad hoc committee for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption, and expressed their full commitment to the negotiation of such an instrument. Several speakers expressed the view that such an instrument should be in the form of a convention.

42. The view was expressed that the international legal instrument against corruption should build upon the experience gained by regional organizations in negotiating legal instruments addressing corruption and upon the experience gained in negotiating the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

43. Several speakers stressed that the future legal instrument against corruption should be based on a multidisciplinary approach and should cover a wide range of areas. In particular, reference was made to the issues of definition of corruption, definition of public officials, corruption in the private sector, sanctions, jurisdiction and international cooperation. Special emphasis was given to the need for effective measures to prevent corruption, including measures to promote integrity and good governance, as well as the adoption of codes of conduct. Diverse views were expressed on the precise subjects to be covered.

44. Some speakers highlighted the importance of including in the future legal instrument provisions against the application of bank secrecy laws to impede or hinder criminal investigations or other legal proceedings relating to corruption, as well as specific provisions on money-laundering, in particular money-laundering the proceeds of corruption.

45. According to some participants, the future legal instrument should also provide for technical and operational assistance to be rendered to developing countries with a view to strengthening their institutional capacity to enforce anti-corruption measures and

to investigate and prosecute offences to be specified in the instrument.

46. Other proposals presented during the discussion included a proposal on the establishment of a mechanism for providing compensation to parties who had suffered damage as a result of acts of corruption.

47. Finally, the need to establish mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the future legal instrument was highlighted. Different views were expressed as to whether those mechanisms should be of a national or international nature.

48. During the discussion, there was broad recognition of the need for the future legal instrument to deal with preventing the transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning illegally transferred funds to their countries of origin. Some speakers noted that the focus should be on the illicit origin of such funds rather than on the fact that their transfer might have also been illegal.

49. The Commission invited the intergovernmental open-ended expert group for preparing draft terms of reference for the negotiation of the future legal instrument against corruption, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/61, to take into consideration the observations contained in chapters III and IV of the report of the Commission on its tenth session in performing the functions assigned to it by the Assembly in its resolutions 55/61 and 55/188.

C. Action taken by the Commission

50. At its 12th meeting, on 17 May 2001, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a revised draft resolution entitled "Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela (E/CN.15/2001/L.3/Rev.2). For the text, see chapter I, section B, draft resolution II.

51. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of a revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin, derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering of funds, and in returning such funds", sponsored by Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, South Africa, Ukraine and Venezuela (E/CN.15/2001/L.12/Rev.1). For the text, see chapter I, section B, draft resolution III.

52. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council approve for adoption by the General Assembly a revised draft resolution entitled "Action against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the adopted protocols thereto", sponsored by Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), France, Greece, Kuwait, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Qatar, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/CN.15/2001/L.9/Rev.3). For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II.

Chapter IV

Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

A. Structure of the debate

53. At its 10th meeting, on 14 May 2001, the Commission considered item 5 of its agenda. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (E/CN.15/2001/5);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the review of the role, function, periodicity, duration and rules of

procedure of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (E/CN.15/2001/6).

54. At its 10th meeting, on 14 May, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Thailand, Peru, Mexico, Canada, China, the United States, Argentina, Spain, South Africa, India, Nigeria and Peru (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States). Statements were also made by the observers for Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Finland and Cuba. The observer for the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation also made a statement.

B. Deliberations

55. Several representatives expressed their satisfaction with the outcome of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000. In their view, the congresses should be retained as they provided a unique occasion for a broad spectrum of participants at various levels, such as ministerial-level officials, experts, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other representatives of civil society, to exchange views and experiences in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The congresses also served, in their view, to maintain the political momentum in fighting international crime and provided political guidance to the Commission. Representatives indicated that the high-level segment of the Tenth Congress had contributed to strengthening political will and support for crime prevention and criminal justice, as reflected by the Vienna Declaration. One representative indicated that the cost-benefits of convening future congresses should be evaluated, that the issue of whether to retain the congresses should be assessed in terms of their cost-effectiveness and that the congresses should be of shorter duration. Several representatives suggested that the congresses should be renamed "United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice".

56. Several representatives stressed the importance of advanced preparation in the organization of future congresses. They indicated that the format and organization of the congresses should be re-examined with a view to ensuring a focused and interactive discussion of the issues on the agenda. Some speakers were of the view that each of the congresses should focus on a priority theme of global concern. The preparations for future congresses should be undertaken in close cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network. It was noted that the involvement of the institutes of the Programme network in the organization of the workshops would result in a more focused and interactive dialogue in the consideration of the specific issues covered in the workshops.

57. Several speakers commended the organization of ancillary meetings during the Tenth Congress, which had promoted the active participation of intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and experts. It was stated that the participation of government representatives in the ancillary meetings should be facilitated. Regarding the periodicity of the congresses, several representatives were in favour of convening future congresses every five years, in line with the provisions of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex).

58. The representatives of Mexico and Thailand informed the Commission that their Governments had offered to host the Eleventh Congress. They indicated that their Governments' offers were supported by their respective regional groups.

59. Regarding the draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, several speakers considered that the scope of the plans of action should be limited to the Vienna Declaration and existing mandates. Some representatives indicated that, in their view, the draft plans of action did not reflect a balanced consideration of all the provisions of the Vienna Declaration. Several representatives considered that the financial and budgetary implications for the implementation of the draft plans of action by Governments and the Secretariat had to be carefully reviewed. Some speakers indicated that the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition should be strengthened, through technical assistance, to enable them to implement the plans of action.

60. A representative of the Secretariat indicated that it would be more appropriate for the rules of procedure for the Eleventh Congress to be considered when the

Commission, as the preparatory body for the congresses, addressed the organization of the next congress. There was general agreement on that view. Accordingly, the Commission did not make recommendations on the rules of procedure for the congresses, pursuant to rule 63 of the rules of procedure for the congresses.

Draft plans of action to implement the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

61. At its 1st meeting, on 8 May 2001, the Commission decided to allocate six meetings of the Committee of the Whole to the consideration of the draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration (E/CN.15/2001/5). At the 14th meeting of the Commission, on 17 May 2001, its first Vice-Chairman, who also served as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, reported to the Commission that, after 11 meetings, the Committee of the Whole had completed the consideration of the first six draft plans of action, namely, action against transnational organized crime, the plan of action against corruption, the plan of action against trafficking in persons, the plan of action against smuggling of migrants, the plan of action against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and the plan of action against money-laundering. There remained outstanding a question in the plan of action against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition because representatives had not had adequate time to consider a proposal relating to one part of the text of that plan of action. With that exception, the Committee of the Whole had reached consensus on the draft plans of action listed above. However, because of the extent and scope of the document and the complexity of the objectives in the draft plans of action, the Committee of the Whole was not able to complete its consideration of the remaining draft plans of action. The Commission expressed its strong appreciation to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole for the work that had been accomplished.

62. Following discussion, the Commission considered that the draft plans of action should be approved and adopted as a package and accordingly did not proceed to consider the six draft plans of action discussed in the Committee of the Whole. The Commission decided to hold an inter-sessional meeting from 3 to 5 September 2001 to examine the draft plans of action, starting, for practical reasons, with those draft plans of action which had not been discussed by the Committee of the Whole. The secretariat was requested to prepare a new document, replacing document E/CN.15/2001/5, which would reflect and take into account the discussion in the Committee of the Whole on the draft plans of action. The document should be made available to Member States six weeks prior to the inter-sessional meeting. Those Governments which had submitted additional proposals for the consideration of the Commission were requested to resubmit them; those submissions should be succinct and in line with the new format agreed upon in the Committee of the Whole. The inter-sessional meeting should present the outcome of its work to the Commission at its resumed tenth session, to be held on 6 and 7 September 2001. (For the conference-servicing implications of the inter-sessional meeting, see annex II.)

C. Action taken by the Commission

63. At its 12th meeting, on 17 May 2001, the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council approve for adoption by the General Assembly a revised draft resolution entitled "Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders", sponsored by Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia and Ukraine (E/CN.15/2001/L.6/Rev.2). For the text see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I.

Chapter V

Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention

A. Structure of the debate

64. At its 6th meeting, on 10 May 2001, the Commission considered item 6 of its agenda. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/2001/2 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on projects involving international technical assistance and training in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2001/7);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (E/CN.15/2001/8).

65. Following an introductory statement by the Director of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the Commission heard statements from the representatives of France, Bolivia, the Russian Federation, Japan, the United States, the Philippines, Uzbekistan and Nigeria. Statements were also made by the observers for Turkey and Lithuania. Statements were also made by the observers for the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

B. Deliberations

66. Speakers expressed appreciation for the work that the Centre for International Crime Prevention, despite its limited human and financial resources, had carried out, in particular in supporting the development of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols and in delivering technical assistance in priority areas.

67. Many speakers highlighted the need to focus the work and resources of the Centre on a few achievable priorities and expressed support for the steps that the Centre had taken in that direction, including the identification of its foremost tasks (E/CN.15/2001/2 and Corr.1, para. 17): (a) facilitating the ratification and entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols; (b) supporting the preparatory work for the development of an international legal instrument against corruption; (c) contributing to achieving the specific targets set in the Vienna Declaration; (d) delivering technical assistance in those priority areas; and (e) developing initiatives for responding to new forms of global crime. Several speakers emphasized that the Centre should continue to focus on the issues of transnational organized crime and corruption. Speakers stressed the need to expand the technical cooperation activities of the Centre and to strengthen its capacity to deliver technical assistance effectively, in particular to assist Member States in fulfilling their obligations under the Convention and its protocols. It was considered essential that the technical assistance needs of developing countries in that area were adequately addressed. A call was made to review carefully the value to Member States of the information collected by the Centre through its periodic questionnaires on the use and application of standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. It was considered important that the draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration should not result in a proliferation of mandates for the Centre. Some speakers, while recognizing the need to prioritize activities because of limited resources, noted that it was desirable for the Centre to expand its work in the area of crime prevention. The launching of a periodic publication entitled *Forum on Crime and Society* was welcomed.

68. Speakers stressed that there was a serious discrepancy between the significant mandates of the Centre and the resources available to it for carrying them out. There was agreement that the situation should be remedied, both by allocations from the regular budget of the United Nations and by voluntary contributions. The call to continue focusing the work of the Centre was reiterated in that context. Some speakers announced pledges to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. Several speakers welcomed those pledges and called upon the members of the international community to increase the contributions to the Fund. Speakers also suggested

that, in order to make more efficient use of available resources, the Commission should revise the reporting obligations of the Centre, avoid any possible overlap with other bodies and organizations and consider setting realistic and staggered time frames for the implementation of mandates. One speaker informed the Commission of the intention of her Government to host a subregional seminar to promote ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

69. Speakers expressed support for the global programmes against trafficking in human beings, corruption and transnational organized crime. They expressed appreciation for the progress made in implementing, within the framework of those programmes, projects at the regional and country levels. The importance of effective monitoring and evaluation of activities was also noted. Many speakers noted with appreciation the technical assistance provided under the global programme against trafficking in human beings; some speakers expressed their Governments' readiness to continue to provide financial support for the activities of that global programme. Speakers praised the value of the global programme against corruption; its activities on strengthening judicial integrity, which were currently under development, were particularly welcomed. Many speakers stressed the need to increase the resources for the programme so that it could respond to the increasing number of requests from Member States for technical assistance. It was noted that the global programme against transnational organized crime would complement the work of the Centre aimed at promoting the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

70. Some speakers drew attention to the close links between transnational organized crime and terrorism and called for strengthening the work of the Terrorism Prevention Branch and increasing its financial and human resources.

71. Observers for the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and other institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network informed the Commission of their institutes' cooperation with the Centre and activities aimed at supporting the Centre in carrying out its mandates. They welcomed the possibility of their institutes being involved in the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, in particular by providing expertise in research and training.

Chapter VI

United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

A. Structure of the debate

72. At its 9th meeting, on 14 May 2001, the Commission considered item 7 of its agenda. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2001/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/CN.15/2001/10 and Corr.1).

73. At its 9th meeting, on 14 May, following an introductory statement by the Director of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Belarus, the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Poland, the Netherlands, South Africa, Egypt and Indonesia. The Commission also heard statements by the observers for Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), China, Botswana, the Congo, Finland, Cameroon and Slovakia. The observer for the World Society of Victimology also made a statement.

B. Deliberations

74. The Director of the Centre for International Crime Prevention explained the approach and position of the Centre with respect to the status and advancement of its mandated, ongoing and envisaged work in standard-setting and in promoting and overseeing the use and application of existing standards in crime prevention and criminal justice, including by information-gathering and survey processes. He introduced the idea of a new cross-cutting or "clustered"

approach. He stated that, in future, the Centre might seek the advice of leading authorities on the "clusters", using as a model the survey and research on the death penalty. The usefulness of the periodic review of the application by Governments of the United Nations instruments in crime prevention and criminal justice was emphasized.

75. Speakers supported the application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice as an important means by which Governments could upgrade criminal justice administration, across sectors, improving professional performance in effectively combating crime while safeguarding basic elements of human rights in an integrated manner.

76. It was noted that restorative justice and mediation were the areas in which some Governments had expressed interest in terms of the negotiation of a new international instrument. The Secretary-General's enquiry on the matter had been satisfactory in terms of the survey results, 36 responses having been received thus far. The representative of Canada informed the Commission that his Government would host an expert group meeting on that matter. Some speakers called for inclusion of basic international principles or common elements in such a new instrument; others questioned the need for such an instrument.

77. Many speakers stressed that the prevention and control of crime in all its forms should remain a central function of criminal justice systems and should not be suspended or underestimated in the light of the recent focus on "special" or "new" forms of crime such as corruption and organized crime. There was agreement that the world was far from being free of the threat of conventional crime. In line with the proposed "clustered" approach, it was stated that all standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice had great value and potential in preventing or deterring conventional forms of crime.

78. The elimination of violence against women was seen as an important task for Governments. The Centre for International Crime Prevention was called upon to outline basic policy guidelines in line with the United Nations standards that could assist Governments in a more practical manner in their efforts to eliminate violence against women. The view was expressed that more concerted international efforts had to be made to eliminate gender-discriminatory and exploitative violence. Governments were called on to participate in the international survey on violence against women that had been initiated by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, with the support of the Government of Canada.

79. Many speakers noted that increased international attention and national action were rightly focusing on the status and role of and care for victims of crime, implementing the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex); however, there was still much to be done to guarantee the rights of victims in the criminal justice process. Concerns were raised regarding the needs and rights of special groups of victims such as women and children. The adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols (General Assembly resolution 55/25) had brought into focus the needs of new groups of victims, in particular victims of transnational crime.

80. Several speakers supported the idea of providing earmarked funds for victims of crime and abuse of power in the context of technical assistance. It was stated that such technical assistance should be in the form of small-scale projects in developing countries to establish or render support for basic victim services and specific measures for special victim groups and campaigns for raising awareness of victims' rights. It was suggested that a sub-account might be established for that purpose within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. The representative of the Netherlands announced that his Government would make a voluntary contribution of 100,000 United States dollars to the Fund to support victims of crime.

81. The Handbook on Justice for Victims on the use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power and the Guide for Policy Makers on the Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power were welcomed as useful tools for promoting victims' rights and services. Many speakers supported the idea of translating the Handbook and the Guide into all official languages of the United Nations. The representative of Canada expressed the intention of his

Government to provide a French translation of the Handbook.

82. Speakers expressed satisfaction with the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in the area of standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. Many speakers suggested that the work be continued following the new "clustered" approach, the possibility of which could be further pursued after the eleventh session of the Commission, the theme of which would be "Reform of the criminal justice system". It was also suggested that a comprehensive document might be prepared that would provide an overview of work advanced, proposals for further advancement and difficulties in that regard, by "cluster". Many speakers were of the view that the Secretary-General's proposal to consolidate, streamline and better rationalize reporting obligations was particularly valuable.

83. On the report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/CN.15/2001/10 and Corr.1), the observer for the European Union called on so-called "retentionist" countries to work towards abolition of the death penalty and called for a moratorium on the sentencing and imposition of capital punishment. Some speakers from so-called "retentionist" countries reported on the efforts of their Governments to limit the scope and application of the death penalty, to offer alternatives such as life imprisonment and to move towards abolition of the death penalty. It was noted that progressively fewer persons were being sentenced to death. Some speakers expressed the view that the total abolition of the penalty was functionally still difficult, as certain serious types of crime, such as homicide, rape and robbery, did not allow for it.

C. Action taken by the Commission

84. At its 12th meeting, on 17 May 2001, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the revised draft resolution entitled "Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Uganda and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/CN.15/2001/L.2/Rev.2). For the text, see chapter I, section B, draft resolution I.

Chapter VII

Strategic management and programme questions

A. Structure of the debate

85. At its 7th meeting, on 11 May 2001, the Commission considered item 8 of its agenda. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 2002-2003 (E/CN.15/2001/11);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2001/12).

86. Following an introductory statement by the Director of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Canada, Japan, Argentina, the United States, the Sudan, Mexico, Nigeria, Egypt, Belarus, Spain, Peru, Costa Rica and Colombia. Statements were also made by the observers for the United Kingdom, the Congo, Cuba, Germany, Australia and Uganda.

B. Deliberations

1. Strategic management

87. Speakers expressed general support for a proposal to select "Reform of the criminal justice system" to be the theme for the eleventh session of the Commission. Noting that an understanding had been reached by the Commission at its earlier sessions that the theme for each session should be relevant to the agenda of that session, one speaker pointed out that the proposed theme would be pertinent to the provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Commission, which would

include several items relating to the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. Some speakers stated that the theme would also contribute to the achievement of a balance in the work of the Commission between combating major crime threats and promoting social justice by reforming criminal justice systems. It was suggested that the theme could include several sub-themes, which could be determined by States at the inter-sessional meetings of the Commission. The suggested sub-themes included "Administrative reform", "Court reform", "Crime prevention" and "Access of victims to justice". Some speakers noted that it was necessary to reduce the scope of the proposed theme by identifying a limited number of sub-themes.

88. The Commission subsequently agreed to select "Reform of the criminal justice system" to be the topic for the thematic discussion at its eleventh session. It also agreed that the inter-sessional meetings would decide on the sub-themes.

2. Programme questions

89. In expressing appreciation for the content of the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 2002-2003 (E/CN.15/2001/11), many speakers commented on its various elements. One speaker announced that his delegation intended to submit written comments on the subject to the Secretariat.

90. The inclusion of expected accomplishments and performance indicators for the proposed programme of work was welcomed. One speaker noted that that constituted a step towards result-based budgeting. One speaker asked how the expected accomplishments and performance indicators would be measured, for example, with respect to expansion of expertise and increase in awareness.

91. Many speakers questioned the procedure of submitting to the Commission the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice without information on costs and resource allocation and called for greater accountability and transparency vis-à-vis the Commission in that respect. They noted that the role of the Commission was to recommend policy and that sound policy-making required adequate information on costs and resource availability. The Director of the Centre for International Crime Prevention explained that the regulations of the United Nations governing programme planning and budgeting stipulated that budgetary and administrative matters were considered by the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. He also explained that the views and comments of the Commission on the proposed programme of work were to be brought to the attention of those bodies.

92. Some speakers were of the view that the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice far exceeded the current human and financial resources of the Centre for International Crime Prevention. They called for significant increases in resources, both from the regular budget of the United Nations and from voluntary contributions. They considered that to be essential to enable the Centre to fulfil its new tasks, such as those relating to the obligations of States under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols and to the supporting work that States had initiated to foster international action against corruption. Speakers expressed strong support for a well-managed expansion of the Centre through increased resources, as well as increased activities for addressing the priorities of States.

93. Other speakers were of the view that the Centre for International Crime Prevention should focus its activities on a few manageable priority areas where it could offer comparative advantages. Noting that States should provide the guidance for determining the focus of work, many speakers suggested that, based on the work that had been initiated and done in the recent past, the focus for the near future should be: (a) sustaining the momentum achieved in the past few years in combating transnational organized crime; (b) work relating to the future international legal instrument against corruption; and (c) effective implementation of the global programmes against transnational organized crime, trafficking in human beings and corruption, as the framework for providing technical assistance. The need for independent evaluation of the global programmes was also noted. Some speakers stressed that the work of the Centre should also include a crime prevention component. Some speakers emphasized the relationship of the reform of the criminal justice system, the theme for the

eleventh session of the Commission, to combating transnational organized crime.

94. Many speakers stressed the need for a balanced approach in priority-setting, as had been called for in previous sessions of the Commission, and expressed concern that the proposed programme of work did not reflect a balanced approach between combating major international crime threats and promoting the greater goals of social justice and harmony, as it did not include activities in the latter area. Some speakers considered it important to continue activities relating to the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. It was suggested that the programme of work should include a reference to the activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network.

95. Some speakers noted that, in the future, the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, forthcoming resolutions of the Commission and the decision to negotiate an international legal instrument against corruption would have a major impact on the programme of work. They stressed the importance of ensuring the compatibility of the proposed programme of work with those matters.

96. Divergent views were expressed by many speakers with respect to the proposed activities for the prevention of terrorism. Some said that those activities had to be approached bearing in mind the mandates of other United Nations entities. Others stressed that the Centre for International Crime Prevention had a mandate to address the criminal aspects of terrorism and supported the work of the Centre in that area.

3. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

97. The Commission was to recommend for appointment to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute one candidate to fill the position on the Board that had become vacant as a result of the resignation of Philippe Melchior (France). At its 7th meeting, on 11 May, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the appointment of Jean-Claude Karsenty (France) to the Board of Trustees of the Institute.

Chapter VIII

Provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Commission

98. At its 12th meeting, on 17 May, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered the provisional agenda for its eleventh session. It had before it a draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Commission" (E/CN.15/2001/L.1/Add.1/Rev.1).

99. Following introductory statements by the Chairman and the Rapporteur and a general discussion of the draft provisional agenda for its eleventh session, the Commission recommended the draft decision for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. For the text, see chapter I, section C.

Chapter IX

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its tenth session

100. At its 12th meeting, on 17 May 2001, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its tenth session (E/CN.15/2001/L.1 and Add.1/Rev.1 and E/CN.15/L.1/Add.2-8), as orally amended.

Chapter X

Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

101. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held its tenth session in Vienna from 8 to 17 May 2001. The Commission held 13 meetings. The Committee of the Whole held its meetings in parallel with the plenary.

102. The tenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was opened by the outgoing Chairman of the ninth session, Vladimiro Zagrebelsky (Italy).

103. At the opening meeting, the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention addressed the Commission.

B. Attendance

104. The tenth session was attended by representatives of 35 States members of the Commission. (Five States were not represented.) Also attending were observers for 73 other States Members of the United Nations, 2 non-member States, 1 entity maintaining a permanent observer mission to the United Nations, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, 12 intergovernmental organizations and 33 non-governmental organizations. A list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

105. At its 1st meeting, on 8 May 2001, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman: Shaukat Umer (Pakistan)

Vice-Chairmen: Tajeddine Baddou (Morocco)
Ivan Naydenov (Bulgaria)
Juan Jimenez Mayor (Peru)

Rapporteur: Ignacio Baylina Ruiz (Spain)

106. The elected officers constituted the bureau of the Commission, which met several times during the session to consider matters relating to the organization of work and to strategic management.

107. Following his election, the Chairman of the tenth session made a brief introductory statement.

D. Agenda and organization of work

108. At its 1st meeting, on 8 May, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda, which had been agreed on by the Commission at its ninth session and approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 2000/239 of 27 July 2000. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic discussion: "Progress made in global action against corruption".
4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime.
5. Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.
6. Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention.
7. United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice:
   (a) Victims of crime and abuse of power;
   (b) Effective crime prevention.
8. Strategic management and programme questions.
9. Provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Commission.
10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its tenth session.

109. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the proposed organization of work for its tenth session, contained in the annex to the provisional agenda (E/CN.15/2001/1 and Corr.1), which included 12 meetings for the Committee of the Whole.

E. Documentation

110. The documents before the Commission at its tenth session are listed in annex III to the present report. Several representatives called on the Secretariat to ensure that pre-session documentation was made available in the six official languages of the United Nations six weeks prior to the session, as requested by the General Assembly.

Annex I

Attendance

Members*

Algeria	Lazhar Soualem, Linda Briza, Mohamed Mellah, Abdelghani Hamel, Rachid Birem
Argentina	Mariano Ciafardini, Gustavo E. Figueroa, Eugenio Maria Curia, Beatriz Vivas de Lezica, Mariana Siga
Belarus	Aleksandr Ivanovsky, Viktar Gaisenak, Igor Sholodonov, Olga Zvereva
Belgium	Michel Adam, Cédric Janssens de Bisthoven, W. Roelants de Stappers, Vicky De Souter, Wouter Boucique
Bolivia	Luis Vásquez Villamor, Jaime Niño de Guzmán, Juan Ignacio Siles, H. David Crespo, Miriam Siles
Brazil	Sergio de Queiroz Duarte, Luís Ivaldo Villafañe Gomes Santos
Bulgaria	Ivan Naydenov, Krasimir Mladenov, Simona Alexova, Traiko Spasov, Bilyana Christova
Canada	Donald Piragoff, Alan Morgan, Lucie Angers, Michel Roy, Mary-Anne Kirvan, Douglas Ransom Breithaupt, Keith Morrill, Manon Dumas, Susan Spénard
Colombia	Héctor Charry Samper, Gilberto Orozco Orozco, Hugo Alcides Penafort Sarmiento, Juliana Bustamente Reyes, Carlos Rodríguez Bocanegra, Diana Mejia Molina
Costa Rica	Ronald Woodbridge, Stella Aviram Neuman
Egypt	Sameh Hassan Shoukry, Ibrahim Hamad, Ibrahim Khairat, Hamdy Shaaban, Adel Fahmy Soliman Abdel Moneim, Yasser El Atawi
France	Bérengère Quincy, Pierre Charasse, Michèle Ramis-Plum, Daniel Lecrubier, Michel Gauthier, Eric Ruelle, Bernard Fréry, Cathérine Thony, Brigitte Collet, Malika Berak, Claudine Jacob, Delphine Lida, Jacques Lajoie, Patrick Deunet, Noël Corbin, Marc Baronnet
India	T. P. Sreenivasan, R. M. Roy, Hemant Karkare, Partha Satpathy, Vijay Shunglu, Inder Pal Singh, Deepak Anurag
Indonesia	Rhousdy Soeriaatmadja, Sapartini S. Kuntjoro Jakti, Sadewo Joedo, Diar Nurbintoro, Odo Rene Mathew Manuhutu

* Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jamaica, Sierra Leone and Togo were not represented at the session.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Mehdi Danesh-Yazdi, Fariborz Bakhtiari-Asl, Ali Hajigholam Saryazdi
Japan	Toichi Fujiwara, Kuniji Shibahara, Masayoshi Kamohara, Mikinao Kitada, Haruki Sugiyama, Kazumi Nagashima, Hirokazu Urata, Koshi Yamasaki, Haruhiko Fujimoto, Jiro Usui, Tetsuro Kamata, Mika Sakurai, Nobuoki Ishii
Mexico	Maria de la Luz Lima Malvido, Olga Pellicer, Joel Hernández García, Pedro José Peñaloza, José Antonio Mirón Reyes, Jorge Luis Hidalgo Castellanos, Lepoldo Lopez Zea, Cristina Burgos
Morocco	Tajeddine Baddou, Abdellatif Saadi, Abdellah Hammoud
Netherlands	Jan Peek, Michiel Bierkens, Hans Abma, Sanne Kaasjager, Richard Scherpenzeel
Nigeria	Ibrahim Y. Lame, Abdulkadir Bin Rimdap, Mohammed Uthman, Pats-Acholonu, Ibrahim Mohammed Jarma, Florence Nmeka Molokwu, Titilayo Folaiwo Ibe, Abdulazeez Sheikh-Usman, Ngozika O. Jipreze, Abel Adelekun Ayoko, Ifeyinwa Angela Nworgu, Moshood Adeyemi
Pakistan	Shaukat Umer, Abdul Razzaque, Muhammad Sabir, Mohammad Kamran Akhtar
Peru	Juan Jimenez Mayor, Javier Paulinich, Liliam Ballón de Amézaga, Eduardo Bernales Meza, Manuel Alvarez Espinal
Philippines	Victor G. Garcia III, Maria Cleofe R. Natividad, Mary Anne A. Padua
Poland	Janusz Rydzkowski, Anna Grupinska, Mariusz Skowronski, Beate Ziorkiewicz, Jacek Such, Agnieszka Dabrowiecka, Edyta Lapinska
Portugal	Carlos Neves Ferreira, Carlos Pais, Gil Galvao, Maria do Carmo Costa, António Folgado
Russian Federation	Mikhail I. Kalinin, Sergei B. Shestakov, Valery A. Grobovoy, Alexander V. Zhironkin, Sergey I. Lashin, Igor L. Smirnov, Arkady Tonkoglaz, Alexander I. Korobeev, Alexander V. Zinevitch, Sergei V. Zemsky, Andrey Y. Averin
Saudi Arabia	Omar Mohammed Kurdi, Abdul Rahim Mashni Al-Ghamdi, Fahed Naser Al-Manaa, Abdullah Ben Abdelrahman Al-Youssef, Abdel Rahman Hamdan Alshamrani, Abdulrahman Mohamed Al-Jarallah, Mohamed Abdulaziz Al-Mahizah, Mohamed Bin Naser Alowlah, Saud M. I. Al-Mutlaq
South Africa	A. T. Moleah, K. Ngema, S. Moodley, M. Rwelamira, J. E. Sishuba, A. S. Theron, G. S. Baay, L. E. Glanz, M. W. Mofolo, N. F. van Graan, Shai Millicent, N. Jacobs, H.J.J. Prozesky, N. S. Schoombie, N. P. Notutela

Spain	Antonio Núñez García-Saúco, Ignacio Baylina Ruiz, Antonio Obregón, Alberto Laguía Arrazola, José María de las Cuevas Carretero, Francisco Javier González Ibañez
Sudan	Abdel Ghaffar A. Hassan, Sid Ahmed Abu Seif, Esam Eldin Abdul Gadir Elzein, Kamal Bashir Ahmed Mohamed Khair
Thailand	Suchart Traiprasit, Rudi Jivalak, Karn Chiranond, Charnnarong Pakdewijit, Sirisak Tiyapan, Ravivan Kwaengsobha, Sarawut Benjakul, Wanlop Yutidhammadamrong, Saksee Phromyothi, Tana Weskosith, Rongvudhi Virabutr
Tunisia	Bechir Chouikh
United States of America	Elizabeth G. Verville, Laura E. Kennedy, Kathleen W. Barmon, James Finckenauer, Regina Hart, John Brandolino, Barbara Johnson, Jay Lerner, Marvene O'Rourke, Kenneth Propp, S. Gail Robertson, Stewart Robinson, Herbert S. Traub III, Edwin Zedlewski, Doris MacKenzie, Alyson McFarland
Uzbekistan	Yakubdjan Irgashev, Maman Ismailov
Zimbabwe	T. J. Kangai, B. Chimhandamba

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See, Switzerland

Entities represented by observers

Palestine

United Nations

Office of Legal Affairs, Department of Management, Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Affiliated regional institutes and associated institutes

Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, National Institute of Justice, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

Other intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, European Commission, European Police Office, International Centre for Migration Policy Development, International Organization for Migration, League of Arab States, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies

Non-governmental organizations

General consultative status: Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, Caritas Internationalis—International Confederation of Catholic Charities, International Abolitionist Federation, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Muslim World League, Soroptimist International, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, Zonta International

Special consultative status: Arab Lawyers Union, Arab Organization for Human Rights, Baha'i International Community, Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, Communities Forestry and Social Development Organization, Defence for Children International, Fondazione Giovanni e Francesca Falcone, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Howard League for Penal Reform, International Association of Judges, International Commission of Catholic Prison Pastoral Care, International Commission of Jurists, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, International League for Human Rights, International Society of Social Defence, Japan Federation of Bar Associations, National Council of German Women's Organizations—Federal Union of Women's Organizations and Women's Group of German Associations, Pax

Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students), Prison Fellowship International, Rural Women Environmental Protection Association, Syriac Universal Alliance, World Society of Victimology

Roster: International Police Association

Annex II

Conference-servicing implications of holding an inter-sessional meeting of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice prior to its resumed tenth session

1. The recommendation of the Commission to continue consideration of item 5 of its agenda entitled "Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders", at an inter-sessional meeting later in 2001 would entail additional conference-servicing requirements estimated at US$ 163,060 at full cost. Those estimates are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity included under section 2 (General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001. Provision has, however, been included under that section not only for meetings programmed at the time of budget preparations, but also for meetings that might be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences are consistent with the pattern of meetings of past years. As a result, no additional appropriation would be needed to meet the requirements of the inter-sessional meeting of the Commission.

2. As regards the date of the inter-sessional meeting, based on the pattern of meetings and past workload at the United Nations Office at Vienna, it is proposed that the inter-sessional meeting be held from 3 to 5 September 2001.

Annex III

List of documents before the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.15/2001/1 and Corr.1	2	Provisional agenda and annotations
E/CN.15/2001/2 and Corr.1	6	Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention
E/CN.15/2001/3 and Corr.1	4	Report of the Secretary-General on existing international legal instruments, recommendations and other documents addressing corruption
E/CN.15/2001/4	4	Report of the Secretary-General on the conclusions of the study on effective measures to prevent and control high-technology and computer-related crime
E/CN.15/2001/5	5	Report of the Secretary-General on the draft plans of action for the implementation during the period 2001-2005 of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
E/CN.15/2001/6	5	Note by the Secretariat on the review of the role, function, periodicity, duration and rules of procedure of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
E/CN.15/2001/7	6	Report of the Secretary-General on projects involving international technical assistance and training in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
E/CN.15/2001/8	6	Report of the Secretary-General on activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network
E/CN.15/2001/9	7	Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
E/CN.15/2001/10 and Corr.1	7	Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty
E/CN.15/2001/11	8	Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 2002-2003

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.15/2001/12	8	Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
E/CN.15/2001/L.1 and Add.1/Rev.1	10	Draft report
E/CN.15/2001/L.1/ Add.2-8	10	Draft report
E/CN.15/2001/L.2/Rev.2	7 (b)	Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Uganda and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution
E/CN.15/2001/L.3/Rev.2	4	Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution
E/CN.15/2001/L.4	4	Argentina: draft resolution
E/CN.15/2001/L.5	4	Ecuador and Peru: draft resolution
E/CN.15/2001/L.6/Rev.2	5	Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia and Ukraine: revised draft resolution
E/CN.15/2001/L.7	5	Comments submitted by Finland on the draft plans of action for the implementation during the period 2001-2005 of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (E/CN.15/2001/5)
E/CN.15/2001/L.8	5	Comments submitted by Canada on the draft plans of action for the implementation during the period 2001-2005 of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (E/CN.15/2001/5)

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.15/2001/L.9/Rev.3	5	Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), France, Greece, Kuwait, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Qatar, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution
E/CN.15/2001/L.10	4	Colombia: draft resolution
E/CN.15/2001/L.11	5	Comments submitted by Uzbekistan on the draft plans of action for the implementation during the period 2001-2005 of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (E/CN.15/2001/5)
E/CN.15/2001/L.12/Rev.1	4	Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Ukraine and Venezuela: revised draft resolution
E/CN.15/2001/CRP.1	7	World prison populations: facts, trends and solutions
E/CN.15/2001/CRP.2		Draft United Nations manual on anti-corruption policy
E/CN.15/2001/CRP.3	4	Report on the SADC Regional Meeting of Ministers of Justice and Attorneys-General on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and draft SADC Protocols on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26-30 March 2001
E/CN.15/2001/CRP.4		Seminario regional para la facilitación de la entrada en vigor de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Delincuencia Organizada Transnacional y sus protocolos, Ciudad de Guatemala, 19 y 20 de abril de 2001

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.15/2001/NGO/1	7 (a)	Statement submitted by International Abolitionist Federation, International Alliance of Women, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Rotary International and Zonta International (non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council); and European Women's Lobby, Howard League for Penal Reform, International Commission of Catholic Prison Pastoral Care, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, International Society of Social Defence, Italian Centre of Solidarity, National Council of German Women's Organizations—Federal Union of Women's Organizations and Women's Group of German Associations, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students), Salvation Army and Socialist International Women (non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council)
E/CN.15/2001/NGO/2	7 (b)	Statement submitted by Soroptomist International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.15/2001/NGO/3	7 (b)	Statement submitted by the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Part Two

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its resumed tenth session

(Vienna, 6 and 7 September 2001)

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly

1. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly:

Draft resolution I

Terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption*

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the seriousness of problems posed by corruption, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and morality and jeopardize social, economic and political development,

Recalling its resolution 51/59 of 12 December 1996, by which it adopted the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, recommending the Code to Member States as a tool to guide their efforts against corruption,

Recalling also its resolution 51/191 of 12 December 1996, by which it adopted the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions,

Recalling further its resolution 55/61 of 4 December 2000, in which it established an ad hoc committee for the negotiation of an effective international legal instrument against corruption, and requested the Secretary-General to convene an intergovernmental open-ended expert group to examine and prepare draft terms of reference for the negotiation of such an instrument,

Recalling its resolution 55/188 of 20 December 2000, in which it invited the intergovernmental open-ended expert group convened pursuant to resolution 55/61 to examine the question of illegally transferred funds and the return of such funds to the country of origin,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/13 of 24 July 2001, entitled "Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin, derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering of funds, and in returning such funds",

Reiterating the need to prepare a broad and effective international legal instrument against corruption,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on existing international legal instruments, recommendations and other documents addressing corruption,[1] submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session and before the meeting of the Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group to Prepare Draft Terms of Reference for the Negotiation of an International Legal Instrument against Corruption,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group to Prepare Draft Terms of Reference for the Negotiation of an International Legal Instrument against Corruption, which met in Vienna from 30 July to 3 August 2001,[2] as endorsed by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its resumed tenth session and by the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Decides* that the ad hoc committee established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/61 shall negotiate a broad and effective convention, which, subject to the final determination of its title, shall be referred to as the "United Nations Convention against Corruption";

3. *Requests* the ad hoc committee, in developing the draft convention, to adopt a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach and to consider, inter alia, the following indicative elements: definitions; scope; protection of sovereignty; preventive measures; criminalization; sanctions and remedies; confiscation

* For the discussion, see part two, chapter II.

[1] E/CN.15/2001/3 and Corr.1.

[2] A/AC.260/2.

and seizure; jurisdiction; liability of legal persons; protection of witnesses and victims; promoting and strengthening international cooperation; preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering of funds, and returning such funds; technical assistance; collection, exchange and analysis of information, and mechanisms for monitoring implementation;

4. *Invites* the ad hoc committee to draw on the report of the Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group, on the report of the Secretary-General on existing international legal instruments, recommendations and other documents addressing corruption,[1] as well as on the relevant parts of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session,[3] and in particular on paragraph 1 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/13 as resource materials in the accomplishment of its tasks;

5. *Requests* the ad hoc committee to take into consideration existing international legal instruments against corruption and, whenever relevant, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;[4]

6. *Decides* that the ad hoc committee shall be convened in Vienna in 2002 and 2003, as required, and shall hold no fewer than three sessions of two weeks each per year, within the overall approved appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, according to a schedule to be drawn up by its bureau, and requests the ad hoc committee to complete its work by the end of 2003;

7. *Also decides* that the bureau of the ad hoc committee shall be elected by the committee itself and shall consist of two representatives from each of the five regional groups;

8. *Invites* donor countries to assist the United Nations in ensuring the full and effective participation of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in the work of the ad hoc committee, including by covering travel and local expenses;

9. *Urges* States to be fully involved in the negotiation of the convention and to endeavour to ensure continuity in their representation;

10. *Invites* the ad hoc committee to take into consideration the contributions of non-governmental organizations and civil society, in accordance with United Nations rules and following the practice established by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

11. *Accepts with gratitude* the offer of the Government of Argentina to host an informal preparatory meeting of the ad hoc committee established pursuant to resolution 55/61, prior to its first session;

12. *Requests* the ad hoc committee to submit progress reports on its work to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh and twelfth sessions, in 2002 and 2003, respectively;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the ad hoc committee with the necessary facilities and resources to support its work.

Draft resolution II

Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000, in which it endorsed the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,[5] adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Noting that, in paragraph 29 of the Vienna Declaration, the Tenth Congress invited the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to design specific measures for the implementation of and follow-up to the commitments undertaken in the Declaration,

Recalling that, in its resolution 55/60 of 4 December 2000, it urged Governments, in their efforts to prevent and combat crime, to be guided by the results of the Tenth Congress, and it requested the

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 10* (E/2001/30/Rev.1).

[4] Resolution 55/25, annex.

* For the discussion, see part two, chapter III.

[5] Resolution 55/59, annex.

Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, draft plans of action for the implementation of and follow-up to the commitments undertaken in the Vienna Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission at its tenth session,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, which are contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its ninth and tenth sessions on the preparation of the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the widest possible circulation of the plans of action;

4. *Invites* Governments to consider carefully and use, as appropriate, the plans of action as guidance in their efforts to formulate legislation, policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, for the purpose of implementing and following up on the commitments undertaken in the Vienna Declaration;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, to consider carefully and implement, as appropriate, the plans of action as guidance in developing policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in accordance with the medium-term plans and the programme budgets and subject to available resources;

6. *Invites* the Secretariat to discuss with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network regarding their possible contribution to the implementation of the plans of action, under the coordination of the Commission;

7. *Invites* Member States and regional and international institutions, including financial institutions, to strengthen further the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme through sustained funding and other technical support activities in order to assist interested States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, as appropriate;

8. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to follow up the implementation of the plans of action and to make any recommendations as appropriate.

Annex

Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

I. Action against transnational organized crime

1. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken pursuant to paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 10 of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex) and to facilitate the signature, ratification, entry into force and progressive implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I) and the protocols thereto, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

2. States that have not signed the Convention and the protocols thereto should do so as soon as possible, and States that have signed those legal instruments should make every effort to ratify them as soon as possible. Each State will set priorities for the effective implementation of the Convention and the protocols thereto and will proceed as appropriate and as expeditiously as possible until all provisions of all of those legal instruments are in full force and operation. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) The development of legislation creating or strengthening sanctions, investigative powers, criminal procedures and other matters;

(b) Building capacity, including for the purpose of cooperation, through the strengthening of crime prevention and criminal justice systems, and the establishment or expansion of agencies responsible for the prevention, detection and control of transnational organized crime;

(c) The establishment or improvement of training programmes for judges, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel and other individuals or agencies responsible for the prevention, detection and control of transnational organized crime;

(d) The development and sharing of information and analytical expertise on methods and activities and general trends in organized crime and on the identities, whereabouts and activities of specific individuals or groups suspected of involvement in organized crime, to the extent consistent with national laws and international agreements and arrangements;

(e) The general promotion of effective crime control strategies.

3. States will also endeavour, as appropriate:

(a) To support the efforts of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Secretariat to promote ratification of the Convention and the protocols thereto through regional seminars and provide pre- and post-ratification assistance to signatory States by providing financial contributions, expertise and/or other forms of assistance;

(b) To increase in a sustained manner their overall level of extrabudgetary contributions and strengthen and broaden the donor base of the Centre in order to ensure the availability of adequate material and technical resources for projects in support of the Convention and the protocols thereto, as well as other projects and programmes;

(c) To strengthen international cooperation in order to create a conducive environment for the fight against organized crime, promoting growth and sustainable development and eradicating poverty and unemployment.

B. International actions

4. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/...:

(a) Organize high-level seminars to increase awareness of the Convention and the protocols thereto on the part of States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other key groups or individuals;

(b) Assist States in the development of legislation and regulations and provide other expertise or technical cooperation to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the legal instruments, on request;

(c) Assist States in the establishment or intensification of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the areas covered by the Convention, in particular those involving the use of modern communication technologies, on request;

(d) Carry out the regular collection and analysis of data on transnational organized crime, in consultation with interested States;

(e) Maintain a database to permit a more comprehensive in-depth analysis of patterns and trends and geographical mapping of the strategies and activities carried out by organized criminal groups, and of best practices to combat transnational organized crime, in consultation with interested States;

(f) Maintain a database of relevant national legislation;

(g) Support the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the development of rules and procedures for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

(h) Provide secretariat and general support to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

II. Action against corruption

5. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken pursuant to paragraph 16 of the Vienna Declaration, to develop an effective international legal instrument against corruption and to develop and implement other measures and programmes to prevent and combat corruption, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

6. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) Full participation in sessions of the ad hoc committee for the negotiation of the United Nations convention against corruption established pursuant to

General Assembly resolution 55/61 of 4 December 2000;

(b) Promoting the full and effective participation of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in the deliberations of the ad hoc committee; this may be done through the provision of extrabudgetary resources to the Centre for International Crime Prevention;

(c) Efforts to finalize the future United Nations convention against corruption by the end of 2003, taking into consideration existing legal instruments against corruption, and whenever relevant, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

(d) Commencing, when appropriate, the development of domestic legislative, administrative and other measures to facilitate the ratification and effective implementation of the future United Nations convention against corruption, including both domestic measures against corruption and measures to support effective cooperation with other States.

7. States will endeavour, as appropriate, to address domestic corruption with the following measures:

(a) The assessment of domestic types, causes, effects and costs of corruption;

(b) The development of national strategies and action plans against corruption, based on the broad participation of stakeholders from government and civil society;

(c) The maintenance or establishment of adequate domestic offences, investigative powers and criminal procedures to deal with corruption and related problems;

(d) The strengthening of national governance systems and institutions, in particular criminal justice institutions, to create and/or ensure greater independence from and resistance to corrupt influences;

(e) The maintenance or establishment of institutions and structures to achieve transparency and public accountability in government, business and other key social and economic sectors;

(f) The development of expertise in anti-corruption measures and the education and training of officials about the nature and consequences of corruption and how to combat it effectively.

8. States will endeavour, as appropriate, to address transnational corruption with the following measures.

(a) Signature, ratification and implementation of existing international instruments against corruption, as appropriate;

(b) Proper follow-up to international anti-corruption measures and recommendations at the national level, in conformity with national law;

(c) Development and enhancement of domestic capacity to provide international cooperation in anti-corruption matters, including addressing the question of the repatriation of proceeds of corruption;

(d) Raising awareness on the part of relevant government departments or ministries such as ministries of justice, the interior, foreign affairs and development cooperation as to the seriousness of the problems posed by transnational corruption and the need to support effective measures against it;

(e) Provision of material, technical or other support to other States in anti-corruption programmes, both directly and through financial support to the global programme against corruption;

(f) Reduction of opportunities for the transfer and concealment of proceeds of corruption and addressing the question of returning such proceeds to their countries of origin; actions may include ensuring the implementation of measures against money-laundering pursuant to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and other international legal instruments and the development and implementation of new measures.

B. International actions

9. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/...:

(a) Provide substantive expertise and full secretariat services to the ad hoc committee for the negotiation of the United Nations convention against corruption in the course of its work;

(b) Ensure, with the assistance of Member States, the full and effective participation of developing countries, in particular least developed

countries, in the work of the ad hoc committee, including by covering travel and local expenses;

(c) Provide to States, on request, technical cooperation to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the future United Nations convention against corruption;

(d) Assist States in the establishment or intensification of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the areas to be covered by the future United Nations convention against corruption;

(e) Maintain a database of existing national assessments of corruption in a standardized format and a kit of best practices against corruption;

(f) Facilitate the sharing of experience and expertise among States;

(g) Revise and update the manual on practical measures against corruption;[6]

(h) Develop technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat corruption in order to assist States, upon request, in implementing such projects under the global programme against corruption.

III. Action against trafficking in persons

10. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken pursuant to paragraph 14 of the Vienna Declaration, to take immediate and effective measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and to promote cooperation between States in this respect, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

11. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) To develop and share information and analytical expertise on the nature and extent of domestic and regional trafficking activities and on the identities, means and methods of known traffickers or trafficking organizations, to the extent consistent with national laws and international agreements and arrangements;

(b) To adopt or strengthen, as necessary, effective laws and procedures for the prevention and punishment of trafficking in persons and effective measures for the support and protection of victims and witnesses of such trafficking;

(c) To consider implementing measures to provide for the protection and physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons;

(d) To support and cooperate with national and international non-governmental and other organizations and elements of civil society, as appropriate, in matters relating to trafficking in persons;

(e) To review and assess the effectiveness of domestic measures against trafficking in persons and to consider making that information available for comparison and research into the development of more effective measures against such trafficking;

(f) To develop and disseminate public information about trafficking in persons to educate potential victims of such trafficking;

(g) To strengthen capacity for international cooperation to develop and implement measures against trafficking in persons;

(h) To consider providing voluntary contributions to support the implementation of the global programme against trafficking in human beings;

(i) To provide increased resources to support the development and implementation of national and regional strategies against trafficking in persons.

B. International actions

12. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/...:

(a) Develop technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and to protect the victims and witnesses of such trafficking, in order to assist States, upon request, in implementing such projects under the global programme against trafficking in human beings;

(b) Maintain a global database containing information about the nature and extent of trafficking in persons and best practices for preventing and

[6] See Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/14, para. 6.

controlling it, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute;

(c) Develop tools to assess the effectiveness of measures against trafficking in persons.

IV. Action against smuggling of migrants

13. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken pursuant to paragraph 14 of the Vienna Declaration and to take immediate and effective measures to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants, and to promote cooperation between States in this respect, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

14. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) To develop and share information and analytical expertise on the nature and extent of domestic and regional activities relating to the smuggling of migrants and on the identities, means and methods of known smugglers or smuggling organizations, to the extent consistent with national laws and international agreements and arrangements;

(b) To enact or strengthen, as necessary, effective laws for the prevention and punishment of smuggling of migrants and measures for the support and protection of the rights of smuggled migrants and of witnesses in smuggling cases, in conformity with the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex III);

(c) To implement measures to protect the basic rights of smuggled migrants and, within their means, of witnesses in smuggling cases, to protect them from violence and take appropriate measures in cases where, in the course of being smuggled, the lives, safety or human dignity of migrants are placed in jeopardy;

(d) To support and cooperate with national and international non-governmental and other organizations and elements of civil society, as appropriate, in matters relating to the smuggling of migrants;

(e) To review and assess the effectiveness of domestic measures against the smuggling of migrants and consider making that information available for comparison and research into the development of more effective measures;

(f) To develop and disseminate public information about smuggling of migrants to educate officials, the general public and potential migrants about the true nature of such smuggling, including the involvement of organized criminal groups and the risks posed to smuggled migrants;

(g) To strengthen capacity for international cooperation to develop and implement measures against the smuggling of migrants.

B. International actions

15. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/..., develop technical cooperation projects to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants, while protecting the rights of smuggled migrants, in order to assist States, upon request, in implementing such projects.

V. Action against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition

16. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken pursuant to paragraph 15 of the Vienna Declaration and to take such immediate and effective measures as are appropriate to reduce the incidence of the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and related criminal activities, in accordance with the terms of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/255, annex), the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

17. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) Adopting and strengthening, as necessary, national legislation and procedures, and in particular procedures regarding criminal offences and procedures for the confiscation, seizure, forfeiture and disposal of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition;

(b) Implementing requirements to keep records regarding firearms, the marking of firearms and the deactivation of firearms;

(c) Establishing or maintaining effective systems for the licensing or authorization of the import, export and transit of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition;

(d) Establishing appropriate legal and administrative measures with a view to preventing the loss, theft or diversion of firearms, for the exchange of relevant information relating to firearms and for bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including by means of information exchange and technical assistance;

(e) Considering the establishment of an effective regulatory framework for the activities of those engaged in the brokering of transactions involving the import, export or transit of firearms.

B. International actions

18. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/...:

(a) Develop technical cooperation projects to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and related activities, in order to assist requesting States, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in implementing such projects;

(b) Establish and maintain a global database of existing national and regional firearms regulations and related law enforcement practices, as well as best practices relating to firearms control measures.

VI. Action against money-laundering

19. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken pursuant to paragraph 17 of the Vienna Declaration and to develop, adopt and implement effective domestic legislation, regulations and administrative measures to prevent, detect and combat, in cooperation with other States, domestic and transnational money-laundering, in accordance with the relevant international instruments, in particular the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and using as a guideline the relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations against money-laundering, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

20. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) The adoption of comprehensive measures to deal effectively with the problem of money-laundering in all its aspects, with the participation of all relevant ministries, departments and agencies and in consultation with representatives of the financial sector;

(b) Efforts to ensure that domestic legislation adequately criminalizes activities and methods used to conceal, convert or transfer the proceeds of crime in order to disguise the nature or origin of the proceeds, in accordance with article 6 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

(c) Efforts to ensure that adequate regulatory, inspection and investigative powers exist to detect and identify money-laundering activities;

(d) Efforts to ensure that adequate investigative and judicial powers exist to permit the identification, tracing, seizure, confiscation and disposal of proceeds of crime;

(e) Efforts to ensure that adequate legal powers exist and administrative resources are available to permit timely and effective responses to be made to requests from other States in cases involving money-laundering;

(f) The support of and participation in domestic and international research efforts to monitor and

analyse trends in money-laundering and international policy responses;

(g) Consistent with existing multilateral arrangements, projects or programmes to assist other States in developing, drafting or upgrading legislation, regulations and administrative procedures against money-laundering, including the Global Programme against Money-Laundering and other activities or projects that support the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Crganized Crime;

(h) Activities or programmes to train officials or share expertise in combating money-laundering, such as training workshops and seminars.

B. International actions

21. The Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/..., develop technical cooperation activities to prevent and combat money-laundering in order to assist requesting States in implementing those activities.

VII. Action against terrorism

22. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 19 of the Vienna Declaration and to take effective, resolute and speedy measures to prevent and combat criminal activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

23. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) To sign and ratify the international instruments dealing with terrorism;

(b) To conduct research and gather information about criminal activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including the identities, whereabouts and activities of specific individuals or groups involved in such activities, and support similar work at the international level, to the extent consistent with national laws and international agreements and arrangements;

(c) To review their relevant domestic laws and procedures with a view to achieving effective domestic measures against terrorism and related crime, enhanced ability to cooperate in appropriate cases with other States and the effective implementation of relevant international instruments;

(d) To foster cooperation between anti-terrorism agencies and agencies fighting crime. This may include the establishment of liaison offices or other channels of communication between anti-terrorism agencies and agencies fighting crime in order to enhance information exchange;

(e) To consider voluntary contributions to support the implementation of the terrorism-prevention activities of the Centre.

B. International actions

24. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, in coordination with the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/...:

(a) Take steps to raise awareness of the relevant international instruments, encourage States to sign and ratify such instruments and, where feasible, provide assistance in implementing such instruments to States upon request;

(b) In cooperation with Member States, take measures to raise public awareness of the nature and scope of international terrorism and its relationship to crime, including organized crime, where appropriate;

(c) Continue to maintain existing databases on terrorism;

(d) Offer analytical support to Member States by collecting and disseminating information on the relationship between terrorism and related criminal activities;

(e) If further developments so require, draw up concrete proposals for consideration by Member States to strengthen its capacity to develop, within its mandate, and administer the terrorism prevention component of its activities.

VIII. Action on crime prevention

25. In order to implement and follow up on the commitment, undertaken in paragraph 25 of the Vienna Declaration, to develop comprehensive international, regional, national and local crime prevention strategies, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

26. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) Promotion of close cooperation between the various sectors of society, including justice, health, education, social services and housing, which are necessary to support effective community-based crime prevention;

(b) Close cooperation with and provision of assistance to elements of civil society in the development, adoption and promotion of crime prevention initiatives, taking into account the importance of proceeding on the basis of proven practices wherever possible and of selecting the appropriate balance between various approaches to community-based crime prevention;

(c) Encouragement of assessment of the effectiveness of crime prevention programmes;

(d) Development of practices that seek to prevent crime victims from being victimized once again;

(e) Development and implementation of situational and other crime prevention programmes, bearing in mind the need to avoid any infringement of civil liberties;

(f) Collaboration with other Governments and non-governmental organizations in the development and dissemination of successful and innovative crime prevention initiatives and specialized knowledge and expertise in crime prevention practices, including public awareness and education campaigns about effective crime prevention and the contributions that individuals, families, communities and all levels of government may make to contribute to safer and more peaceful communities;

(g) Consideration to contribute to the collective efforts of countries to develop a comprehensive international strategy to advance community-based crime prevention;

(h) Take steps to incorporate into their national crime prevention strategies measures to prevent and combat crime associated with racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance.

B. International actions

27. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/...:

(a) Develop and promote crime prevention expertise that has been carefully adapted from proven practices to the conditions in the countries where those practices are to be implemented, using seminars, training programmes and other means;

(b) Where requested to do so by the State or States involved, conduct public awareness and education campaigns about effective crime prevention and the respective contributions that individuals, families, communities and all levels of government may make towards safer and more peaceful communities;

(c) Endeavour to contribute to the exchange of information and experience in crime prevention for the purpose of encouraging new forms of collaboration between countries involving government, the community and non-governmental organizations;

(d) Assess the evolution and globalization of crime and prepare responses to it through innovative and effective crime prevention initiatives, that take account of the impact of new technologies on crime and crime prevention;

(e) Continue coordinating studies on crime in urban areas and measures for its effective prevention, including the possible cultural and institutional differences in effective crime prevention;

(f) Encourage Member States to incorporate into international crime prevention strategies and norms measures to prevent and combat crime associated with racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, taking into account measures already taken by Member States;

(g) Develop technical cooperation projects in the area of crime prevention for requesting States and assist in their implementation;

(h) Develop a guide for policy makers and a handbook on proven practices in the area of crime prevention.

IX. Action on witnesses and victims of crime

28. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments, undertaken in paragraph 27 of the Vienna Declaration, to review relevant practices by 2002 where possible, to develop action plans, support services and awareness campaigns for victims, to consider the establishment of funds for victims and to develop and implement witness protection policies, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

29. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) The conduct of national and regional studies on victims of crime in national justice systems;

(b) The use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, subject to the domestic legal systems of each State, taking into account the handbook on justice for victims and the guide for policy makers.

B. International actions

30. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/...:

(a) In its projects and programmes, take into account measures for the assistance and support of victims and witnesses, including those who are women, children or victims of trafficking in persons;

(b) Promote the establishment of funds for victims of crime;

(c) Promote proven practices in providing support and services for victims and witnesses using, for example, the International Victimology Website;

(d) Translate into the official languages of the United Nations and widely disseminate the guide for policy makers on the use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power and the handbook on justice for victims on the use and application of the Declaration and assist requesting States in applying those documents;

(e) Upon request, assist States in the development of new legislation on victims, using, inter alia, the international database established by the Government of the Netherlands;

(f) Where necessary, promote demonstration or pilot projects for the development, further development or establishment of victim services and other related operational activities.

X. Action on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration

31. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 26 of the Vienna Declaration to promote safe and effective alternatives to incarceration, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

32. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) The development of specific actions and time-bound targets to address prison overcrowding, recognizing that conditions in overcrowded prisons may affect the human rights of prisoners, including such actions as the adoption of effective measures to reduce pre-trial detention as far as possible; the introduction of appropriate alternatives to imprisonment; preferring non-custodial measures to imprisonment where possible; dealing with minor offences using options such as customary practice, mediation between concerned parties or the payment of civil reparations or compensation; and conducting public awareness and education campaigns on alternatives to imprisonment and how they work;

(b) Encouraging international and regional institutions, including financial institutions, to incorporate into their relevant technical cooperation programmes measures to reduce prison overcrowding, in accordance with national laws;

(c) Promoting and implementing good prison practice, taking into account international standards;

(d) Ensuring that national and international actions on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration take into account and address any disparate impact that such actions may have on women and men.

B. International actions

33. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/...:

(a) Encourage international and regional institutions, including financial institutions, to incorporate into their relevant technical cooperation programmes measures to reduce prison overcrowding, in accordance with national laws;

(b) Promote national and international actions on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration that take into account any disparate impact on women and men as well as any special needs;

(c) Upon request, provide assistance in the form of advisory services, needs assessment, capacity-building, training or other assistance to States, upon request, to enable them to improve prison conditions.

XI. Action against high-technology and computer-related crime

34. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments, undertaken in paragraph 18 of the Vienna Declaration, to develop action-oriented policy recommendations for the prevention and control of high-technology and computer-related crime, taking into account the ongoing work in other forums and to enhance abilities to detect, prevent, investigate and prosecute such crimes, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

35. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) Criminalization of the misuse of information technologies, as appropriate and in accordance with national law, including, if necessary, the review of crimes such as fraud, in order to ensure that they apply in cases where computer and telecommunication media and networks are used to commit these offences;

(b) The development and implementation of rules and procedures, including on the exercise of jurisdiction, that would ensure that computer- and telecommunication-related crimes can be effectively detected and investigated at the national level and that effective cooperation can be obtained in multinational cases, taking into account national sovereignty, the need for effective law enforcement and the need to maintain effective protections for privacy and other related basic rights;

(c) Ensuring that law enforcement personnel are trained and equipped to be able to respond effectively and expeditiously to requests for assistance in the tracing of communications and other measures necessary for the detection and investigation of transnational high-technology and computer-related crimes;

(d) Engaging in domestic and international discussions on actions against high-technology and computer-related crime and the effects of technological change with industries involved in the development and deployment of computers, telecommunication equipment, network software and hardware and other relevant products and services. These discussions could include key areas such as:

(i) Issues relating to domestic and international regulation of the technologies and networks;

(ii) Issues relating to the incorporation of elements into new technologies, which are intended to prevent crime or facilitate the detection, investigation or prosecution of crime;

(e) The making of voluntary contributions, both bilaterally and through international and regional organizations, as appropriate, including in cooperation with the private sector, inter alia, in the form of technical expertise to assist other States in developing and implementing effective measures against high-technology and computer-related crime, including the measures referred to in subparagraphs (c) and (d) above.

B. International actions

36. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/...:

(a) Support national and international research activities to identify new forms of computer-related criminality and to assess the effects of such criminality in key areas such as sustainable development, protection of privacy and electronic commerce and the measures taken in response;

(b) Disseminate internationally agreed materials such as guidelines, legal and technical manuals, minimum standards, proven practices and model legislation to assist legislators and law enforcement and other authorities in the development, adoption and application of effective measures against high-technology and computer-related crime and offenders both in general and in specific cases;

(c) Promote, support and implement, as appropriate, technical cooperation and assistance projects. Such projects would bring together experts in crime prevention, computer security, criminal legislation and procedures, prosecution, investigative techniques and related matters with States seeking information or assistance in those areas.

XII. Action on juvenile justice

37. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments, undertaken in paragraph 24 of the Vienna Declaration, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

38. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) To give timely assistance to juveniles in difficult circumstances in order to prevent them from resorting to crime;

(b) To support the development of crime prevention practices that are focused on juveniles who are at risk of becoming delinquent or who are easy candidates for recruitment by criminal groups, bearing in mind the rights of such juveniles;

(c) To strengthen juvenile justice systems;

(d) To incorporate an integrated strategy for the prevention of youth crime and for juvenile justice in their national development plans;

(e) To promote the re-education and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders;

(f) To encourage, and where necessary, support the participation of civil society in the implementation of practices for the prevention of juvenile crime.

B. International actions

39. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/...:

(a) Upon request, develop technical cooperation projects to prevent youth crime, to strengthen juvenile justice systems and to improve the rehabilitation and treatment of juvenile offenders and assist States in implementing those projects;

(b) Ensure effective cooperation among the relevant United Nations entities and the other organizations mentioned in the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System (Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30, annex).

XIII. Action on the special needs of women in the criminal justice system

40. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Vienna Declaration, and to review crime prevention and criminal justice strategies in order to identify and address any disparate impact of programmes and policies on women and men, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

41. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) To review, to evaluate and, if necessary, to modify their legislation, policies, procedures and practices relating to criminal matters, in a manner consistent with their legal systems, in order to ensure

that women are treated fairly by the criminal justice system;

(b) To develop national and international crime prevention and criminal justice strategies that take into account the special needs of women as criminal justice practitioners, victims, witnesses, prisoners and offenders;

(c) To consider sharing with other States, via web sites or other media or forums, any proven practices concerning women as criminal justice practitioners, victims, witnesses, prisoners and offenders that take the special needs of women into account.

B. International actions

42. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/...:

(a) Collect and disseminate information and materials on violence against women in all of its forms and manifestations, as referred to in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (General Assembly resolution 48/104), for the purpose of implementing its crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including technical assistance at the request of States;

(b) Work on issues relating to violence against women and to the removal of gender bias in the administration of criminal justice;

(c) Cooperate with all other relevant entities of the United Nations system regarding activities on issues relating to violence against women and to the removal of gender bias in the administration of criminal justice and coordinate work on such issues;

(d) Consolidate and disseminate information on successful intervention models and preventive programmes at the national level;

(e) Continue to improve training concerning criminal justice and crime-prevention aspects of the human rights of women and issues of gender bias and violence against women for relevant United Nations staff members;

(f) Assist Member States upon request in utilizing the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 52/86, annex).

XIV. Action on standards and norms

43. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 22 of the Vienna Declaration and to promote the use and application, as appropriate, of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in national law and practice, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

44. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to use and apply in national law and practice the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and to publish the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*[7] in the languages of their countries.

B. International actions

45. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/...:

(a) Update the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*;

(b) Promote the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, inter alia, by providing advisory services and technical cooperation to Member States on request, including assistance to Member States in criminal justice and law reform, organization of training for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel and support to the administration and management of penal and penitentiary systems, thus contributing to the upgrading of their efficiency and capabilities;

(c) Coordinate activities relating to the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice between the

[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IV.1 and corrigendum.

Centre for International Crime Prevention and other relevant United Nations entities, taking into account bilateral and regional assistance programmes.

XV. Action on restorative justice

46. In order to implement and follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraph 28 of the Vienna Declaration and to encourage the development of restorative justice policies, procedures and programmes, the specific measures below are recommended.

A. National actions

47. Individually and collectively, States will endeavour, as appropriate, to support the following actions:

(a) To take into account Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/14 of 27 July 2000, entitled "Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters", when considering the desirability and the means of establishing common principles;

(b) Deal with offences, especially minor offences, according to customary practice in respect of restorative justice, where available and appropriate, provided that this meets human rights requirements and that those involved so agree;

(c) Use amicable means as provided by national law to deal with offences, especially minor offences, for example by using mediation, reparation or agreements whereby the offender compensates the victim;

(d) Promote a culture favourable to mediation and restorative justice among law enforcement, judicial and social authorities and local communities;

(e) Provide appropriate training for those involved in the development and implementation of restorative justice policies and programmes;

(f) Promote the re-education and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders by encouraging, where appropriate, the use of mediation, conflict resolution, conciliation and other methods of restorative justice as alternatives to judicial proceedings and custodial-based sanctions;

(g) Develop and implement restorative justice policies and programmes, taking into account existing international commitments with respect to victims, in particular the United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power;

(h) Promote cooperation between government and civil society, including relevant non-governmental organizations, to implement restorative justice programmes and to ensure public support for the use of restorative justice principles.

B. International actions

48. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will, in cooperation with other relevant international and regional organizations, as appropriate, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 56/...:

(a) Exchange information on experiences and proven practices in the implementation and evaluation of programmes for restorative justice;

(b) Assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in considering the desirability and the means of establishing common principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters;

(c) Convene a meeting of experts to examine proposals for further action in relation to restorative justice, including mediation.

Chapter II

Draft terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption

2. At its 1st meeting of its resumed tenth session, on 6 September 2001, the Commission considered item 2 of its agenda, entitled "Draft terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption". It had before it the report of the Meeting of the Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group to Prepare Draft Terms of Reference for the Negotiation of an International Legal Instrument against Corruption (A/AC.260/2), held in Vienna from 30 July to 3 August 2001.

3. The Chairman of the Expert Group introduced the report and presented the salient issues covered in it, in particular in the draft resolution (A/AC.260/2, para. 5).

Action taken by the Commission

4. At its 1st meeting, on 6 September 2001, the Commission approved the report of the Expert Group and the draft resolution contained therein and decided to transmit the report and the draft resolution through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption, as appropriate. For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I.

Chapter III

Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

5. The Vienna Declaration on Crime and Criminal Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century had been adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000[8] and had been endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000. In its resolution 55/60 of 4 December 2000, the Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, draft plans of action to include specific measures for the implementation and follow-up to the commitments undertaken in the Vienna Declaration, for consideration and action by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session.

6. At its 1st meeting of its tenth session, on 8 May 2001, the Commission had decided to allocate six meetings of the Committee of the Whole to the consideration of the draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration (E/CN.15/2001/5). At the 14th meeting of the Commission, on 17 May 2001, its first Vice-Chairman, who had also served as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, had reported to the Commission that, after 11 meetings, the Committee of the Whole had completed the consideration of the first six draft plans of action, namely, the plan of action against transnational organized crime, the plan of action against corruption, the plan of action against trafficking in persons, the plan of action against smuggling of migrants, the plan of action against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and the plan of action against money-laundering. There had remained outstanding a question concerning the plan of action against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition because representatives had not had adequate time to consider a proposal relating to one part of the text of that plan of action. With that exception, the Committee of the Whole had reached consensus on the draft plans of action listed above. However, because of the extent and scope of the document and the complexity of the objectives in the draft plans of action, the Committee of the Whole had not been able to complete its consideration of the remaining draft plans of action. The Commission had expressed its strong appreciation to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole for the work that had been accomplished.

7. Following discussion, the Commission at its tenth session had considered that the draft plans of action should be approved and adopted as a package and accordingly had not considered the six draft plans of action discussed by the Committee of the Whole. The Commission had decided to hold an inter-sessional meeting from 3 to 5 September 2001 to examine the draft plans of action, starting, for practical reasons, with those draft plans of action which had not been discussed by the Committee of the Whole.

8. The inter-sessional meeting of the Commission, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 September 2001, had considered a new document, made available to Member States more than six weeks prior to the meeting, which had reflected the discussions in the Committee of the

[8] *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10-17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1.

Whole on the draft plans of action (E/CN.15/2001/14). Sections XII-XIV of that document contained three additional draft plans of action prepared by Finland at the request of the Commission. Section XV contained an additional draft plan of action prepared by Canada at the request of the Commission.

9. The inter-sessional meeting of the Commission had completed its consideration of the remaining nine draft plans of action: action against terrorism, action on crime prevention, action on witnesses and victims of crime, action on prison overcrowding and alternatives to incarceration, action against high-technology and computer-related crime, action on juvenile justice, action on the special needs of women as criminal justice practitioners, victims, prisoners and offenders, action on standards and norms and action on restorative justice. As requested by the Commission, the inter-sessional meeting had also considered the outstanding question in the draft plan of action against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition. It had also reviewed the draft plan of action against corruption, in the light of the draft resolution contained in chapter II of the report of the Meeting of the Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group to Prepare Draft Terms of Reference for the Negotiation of an International Legal Instrument against Corruption (A/AC.260/2).

A. Deliberations

10. At its 1st meeting of its resumed tenth session, on 6 September 2001, the Commission at its resumed tenth session considered item 3 of its agenda, entitled "Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century". It had before it the revised draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, (E/CN.15/2001/14/Rev.1). That document reflected, inter alia, the outcome of the inter-sessional meeting of the Commission, held from 3 to 5 September 2001, to review the nine draft plans of action allocated to it by the Commission.

11. The Chairman commended the three Vice-Chairmen of the Commission for their initiative and leadership, which had guided the work of the inter-sessional meeting. Several representatives made general comments on the revised draft plans of action. Amendments were made to specific revised draft plans of action.

12. The representative of Finland introduced a draft resolution entitled "Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century" (E/CN.15/2001/L.13), following informal consultations.

13. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 September 2001, the Commission approved all the plans of action as a package. Statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Nigeria, Japan, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), France, Saudi Arabia and South Africa. Statements were also made by the observers for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Germany.

14. The representative of the United States indicated that reaching consensus on the plans of action had taken much longer than anticipated, he commended the commitment of the member States that had led the dialogue to a conclusion. He noted that, in the previous informal inter-sessional meeting, consensus had been reached on a draft resolution regarding those plans of action, as well as on the amendment of the chapeaux in the subsections entitled "International actions". He also noted that specific references to the phrase "and subject to available resources" had been omitted in the body of the text, though those references had been specifically included by a host of member States and agreed upon in the earlier meetings. It had been understood that the same references could be deleted if the phrase "and subject to available resources" were included in the chapeaux. As it had not been included, the individual references should have remained, as they related to specific plans of action. He noted that the observers for Germany and the United Kingdom had indicated, with regard to the subsections entitled "National actions", that the phrase "to consider voluntary contributions to support the implementation of activities of the Centre" had been included only in some plans of action. For the purpose of uniformity and to avoid priority-setting through the plans of action, he recommended that that phrase be included in all the plans of action or be deleted wherever it

appeared. He indicated that, while he did not wish to block consensus or reopen discussion on those points, he would request that his view be reflected in the report. The representative of Japan and the observers for Germany and the United Kingdom expressed support for the views expressed by the representative of the United States. The representative of France stated that the fact that some plans of action called on donors to consider providing voluntary contributions to the Centre for International Crime Prevention did not imply any priority-setting. In that connection, she emphasized the importance of operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution on the plans of action, which called for sustained funding of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme.

15. The representative of Nigeria indicated that the resources allocated to combat crime reflected the political will of Governments to meet the global challenge that organized crime posed at the national and international levels. The proceeds of organized crime and corruption that originated in developing countries were often invested in banks in other jurisdictions. Such resources should be made available to developing countries to support their efforts to combat crime. The representative of South Africa indicated that crime was impeding the socio-economic development of several countries in Africa, perpetuating the victimization of vulnerable groups such as children, women and the disabled. Resources were crucial to the implementation of the plans of action.

16. The representative of Egypt referred to the reservation of his Government with regard to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacture of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (General Assembly resolution 55/255, annex), that had been expressed at the time of its approval by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (A/55/383/Add.2, para. 18), as well as at the time of its adoption by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session. He stated that the reservation would, accordingly, also be applicable to the plan of action against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition. The representative of Saudi Arabia indicated that, with regard to that plan of action, his Government had a similar position to that of the Government of Egypt.

17. The representative of Japan indicated that there had been general agreement among the members of the Commission that any suggestion contained in paragraph 6 (d) of the plan of action against corruption would not prejudice any debate on issues to be discussed by the ad hoc committee to be established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/61 or the position of any Government on a future convention against corruption.

18. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran noted that the provisions in paragraph 2 of the plan of action against transnational organized crime should be read in the spirit of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties,[9] pursuant to which States could not be placed under any obligation to ratify an international agreement and were within their right to follow their domestic legislative process.

B. Action taken by the Commission

19. At its 3rd meeting, on 7 September 2001, the Commission adopted, as a package, the "Revised draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century" (E/CN.15/2001/14/Rev.2, annex).

20. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, following informal consultations and as orally amended, the draft resolution entitled "Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century" (E/CN.15/2001/L.13), sponsored by Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden and Turkey. For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1115, No. 18232.

Chapter IV

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its resumed tenth session

21. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on its resumed tenth session". The Rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.15/2001/L.1/Add.9).

22. At its 3rd meeting, on 7 September 2001, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its resumed tenth session.

Chapter V

Organization of the session

23. In its resolution 55/61 of 4 December 2000, the General Assembly had requested an intergovernmental open-ended expert group to submit the draft terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption, through the Commission and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly for adoption at its fifty-sixth session. The intergovernmental open-ended expert group had held a meeting in Vienna from 30 July to 3 August 2001.

24. At its tenth session, the Commission had decided to hold an inter-sessional meeting from 3 to 5 September 2001 to examine the draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice, starting with those draft plans of action which had not been discussed by the Committee of the Whole. The inter-sessional meeting was to present the outcome of its work to the Commission at its resumed tenth session.

A. Opening and duration of the session

25. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/61, held its resumed tenth session in Vienna on 6 and 7 September 2001. Three plenary meetings were held, together with informal consultations, during the session. The Centre for International Crime Prevention served as the secretariat of the Commission.

B. Attendance

26. The resumed tenth session was attended by the representatives of 30 States members of the Commission. (Ten States were not represented.) Also attending were observers for 43 other States Members of the United Nations, 2 non-member States, representatives of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, 1 affiliated institute, 12 intergovernmental organizations and 11 non-governmental organizations. A list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.

C. Documentation

27. The documents before the Commission at its resumed tenth session are listed in annex II to the present report.

D. Adoption of the agenda

28. At its 1st meeting, on 6 September 2001, the Commission adopted by consensus the provisional agenda for its resumed tenth session. The agenda was as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
2. Draft terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption.
3. Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century.
4. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its resumed tenth session.

Annex I

Attendance

Members*

Algeria	Lazhar Soualem, Linda Briza
Argentina	Gustavo Eduardo Figueroa, Beatriz Maria Vivas de Lezica
Belarus	Viktar Graisenak, Sergey Gureev, Olga Zvereva
Belgium	Michel Adam, Cédric Janssens de Bisthoven, Vicky De Souter, Wouter Boucique
Bolivia	Jaime Niño de Guzmán, Mary Carrasco Monje
Brazil	Renato de Alencar Lima
Bulgaria	Ivan Naydenov, Katia Todorova, Traiko Spasov
Canada	Donald K. Piragoff, Lucie Angers, Manon Dumas
Colombia	Héctor Charry Samper, Ciro Arevalo Yepes, Carlos Rodriguez Bocanegra, Diana Patricia Mejia Molina
Costa Rica	Stella Aviram Neuman
Egypt	Iskandar Ghattas, Ibrahim Khairat, Abdel Maguid Mahmoud, Ibrahim Hamad, Hussein Mubarak, Yasser El Atawi, Abdel Wahab Bakir
France	Bérengère Quincy, Michèle Ramis-Plum, Jacques Lajoie, Bernard Fréry
India	T. P. Sreenivasan, Hemant Karkare
Indonesia	Rhousdy Soeriaatmadja, Sapartini S. Kuntjoro Jakti, Sadewo Joedo, Odo Rene Mathew Manuhutu, Diar Nurbintoro
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Ali Hajigholam Saryazdi
Japan	Masayoshi Kamohara, Hirokazu Urata, Jiro Usui, Nobuoki Ishii
Mexico	Olga Pellicer, Luis Javier Campuzano, Joel Hernández García, Jorge Luis Hidalgo Castellanos, Sandro García Rojas Castillo
Morocco	Tajeddine Baddou
Netherlands	Jaap Ramaker, Michiel Bierkens

* Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jamaica, Sierra Leone and Togo were not represented.

Nigeria	Abdulkadir Bin Rimdap, Abel Adelekun Ayoko
Pakistan	Shaukat Umer, Ali Sarwar Naqvi, Mohammad Kamran Akhtar
Peru	Javier Paulinich, Manuel Alvarez Espinal
Philippines	Victor G. Garcia III, Mary Anne A. Padua
Poland	Anna Grupinska, Mariusz Skowronski
Portugal	Liliana Araújo
Russian Federation	I. I. Rogachev, M. I. Kalinin, E. V. Rusakov, V. A. Grobovoy, A. V. Zhironkin, V. A. Kolodyazhny, A. V. Zinevitch, D. R. Okhotnikov, A. V. Tonkoglaz
Saudi Arabia	Omar Mohammed Kurdi, Abdul Rahim Mashni Al-Ghamdi, Hamid Suliman Al-Nathir, Abdullah Ben Abdelrahman Al-Yussef, Abulrahman Mohamed Al-Jarallah, Mohamed Abdulaziz Al-Mahizah, Saud M. Al-Mutlaq
South Africa	J. E. Sishuba, N. S. Schoombie, S. V. Mangcotywa
Spain	Antonio Núñez García-Saúco, Ignacio Baylina Ruiz
Sudan	Abdel Ghaffar A. Hassan, Kamal Bashir Ahmed Mohamed Khair
Thailand	Saksee Phromyothi, Suphanvasa Chotikajan
Tunisia	Afif Hendaoui, Néjib Denguezli
United States of America	Steve Noble, Kathleen W. Barmon, Stewart Robinson, S. Gail Robertson, Scott Harris, Edwin Zedlewski, Jay Lerner
Uzbekistan	Yakubdjan Irgashev, Maman Ismailov
Zimbabwe	T. J. Kangai, Clemence Masango, V. A. Chikanda, B. Chimhandamba

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belize, Cameroon, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Namibia, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See, Switzerland

United Nations Secretariat

Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

Affiliated regional institutes and associated institutes

European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

Other intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Customs Cooperation Council, Economic Cooperation Organization, European Commission, International Centre for Migration Policy Development, International Organization for Migration, League of Arab States, Offshore Group of Banking Supervisors, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies

Non-governmental organizations

General consultative status: International Abolitionist Federation, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Zonta International

Special consultative status: European Women's Lobby, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, National Council of German Women's Organizations—Federal Union of Women's Organizations and Women's Group of German Associations, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students)

Roster: Third World Movement against the Exploitation of Women

Annex II

List of documents before the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its resumed tenth session

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
A/AC.260/2	2	Report of the Meeting of the Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group to Prepare Draft Terms of Reference for the Negotiation of an International Legal Instrument against Corruption
E/CN.15/2001/14/Rev.2	3	Revised draft plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
E/CN.15/2001/15	1	Provisional agenda and annotations
E/CN.15/2001/L.1/ Add.9	4	Draft report
E/CN.15/2001/L.13	3	Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden and Turkey: draft resolution

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